The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,220 New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1888.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.—Once a fortnight.

BOMBAY TO BRINDISI & LONDON.—Once a week.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

NEW ACCELERATED THROUGH MAIL SERVICE *VIA* THE CANAL.

NO EGYPTIAN RAILWAY JOURNEY.

COMMENCING with the 27th January, from Bombay, and weekly thereafter, the Company's Mail Steamers will proceed to London through the Canal, calling alternately at Brindisi and Marseilles *en route*. On the Marseilles Week the mails will be transferred at Port Said to another Steamer leaving for Brindisi, and Passengers preferring that route can transfer to that Steamer also.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
†B. L. CATHAY	2983	500	M. de Horne	3rd Feb.
B. L. SUTLEJ	4194	800	W. D. Worcester	10th ,,
M. L. VERONA	3116	500	W. D. Mudie	17th ,,
B. L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	W. A. Wheler	24th ,,
M. L. COROMANDEL	4196	800	I. Reeves	2nd Mar.
B. L. BALLAARAT	4752	900	E. Ashdown	9th ,,
M. L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	16th ,,
B. L. BENGAL	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	23rd ,,
M. L. PEKIN	3900	600	A. Symons	30th ,,
B. L. CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	6th April.
M. L. MASILIA	4908	1000	S. D. Shallard	13th ,,
B. L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	20th ,,
M. L. SUTLEJ	4124	800	W. D. Worcester	27th ,,
B. L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	W. A. Wheler	4th May.

The steamers marked B L to Brindisi and thence to London, and those marked M L to Marseilles and London.

† By this vessel passengers for Marseilles tranship at Suez.

The direct Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Plymouth, and London, and the direct Marseilles steamers at Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	3rd Feb.
DECCAN	3429	550	P. W. Case	17th ,,
SURAT	3142	550	J. L. Parfitt	2 Mar.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. Company.
Bombay, Jan. 1, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 310.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th Feb.	10th April.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th March	1st May.
R. RUBATTINO			1st April	20th May.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.		To sail.
BISAGNO	...	On the 18th Feb. 1888.
STURA	...	,, 10th Mar. 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 2, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	15th Feb.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lewesich	4,600	650	7th March.
TITANIA	M Garofolich	4,200	680	7th April.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	7th May.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

IMPERATOR ......C. Bechtinger ......25th Feb.
PANDORA ......A. Trobitz ......25th March.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888
TITANIA	M. Garofolich	4,200	600	14th Feb.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 60, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, Jan. 31, 1888.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "SWORDSMAN" will sail for Zanzibar, on MONDAY, the 6th February. For Freight or Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
HISPANIA	W. Marr	3380	480	28th Jan. '88.
ARABIA	J. Laird	3544	480	3rd Mar. '88
VICTORIA	W. Russell	3357	480	17th ,,
ASIA	J. Craig	3550	480	31st ,,
BELGRAVIA	G. Boothby	5000	500	14th April
HISPANIA	W. Marr	3380	480	5th May
NUBIA	T. Knox	3551	480	19th ,,
ARABIA	J. Laird	3544	480	31st ,,
VICTORIA	W. Russell	3357	480	16th June

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

ARMENIA ......George Read ...... 3395 480 13th Feb.

Passengers by s.s. "Armenia" can book through to London (overland from Marseilles.)

Each steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 19th Jan., 1888. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 3rd February, 1888, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,552 tons, on MONDAY, 6th February (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,985 tons, on THURSDAY, 2nd February, at noon calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on THURSDAY, the 23rd February, at 5 p. m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "NAVARINO," 3,400 tons, on TUESDAY, 14th February, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st February, 1888. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Passengers can book through to London Overland.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
S.S. WORSLEY HALL	J. Verrill	3432	400	15th Feb.

These Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of passengers at moderate rates. Does not carry Surgeon and Stewardes.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S.S. EDEN HALL	A. B. McDougall	3613	400	15th Mar.
S.S. KIRBY HALL	G. Pearse	2700	300	12th Apr.
S.S. ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3568	400	30th ,,
S.S. WORSLEY HALL	J. Verrill	3432	400	15th May

These Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Passengers can book through to London Overland.

S.S. MERTON HALL	C. Barnes	5100	500	30th Mar.
S.S. WERNETH HALL	T. Collin	5100	500	25th May
S.S. RUFFORD HALL		5000	500	30th May

These steamers have been especially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines and carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st Feb., 1888.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street,

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ARTISTS' WATER COLOURS.

WINSOR AND NEWTON'S.

		Cash prices. Rs.	as.
One-Shilling Cakes, Pans or Tubes	each	0	10
Eighteen-Penny do. do.	,,	1	0
Two-Shilling do. do.	,,	1	2
Three-Shilling do. do.	,,	1	12
Five-Shilling do. do.	,,	2	12

BOXES OF DRY CAKE WATER COLOURS.

Six-Shilling Box, fitted with 6 Colours, Brushes, &c	,,	4	4
Twelve-Shilling Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Brushes, &c	,,	8	8
One-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Brushes, &c	,,	15	0
Two-Guinea Box, fitted with 24 Colours, Brushes, &c	,,	30	0
Five-Guinea Box, especially fitted for Architects, Surveyors, &c., containing 16 Colours, Liquid Colours, Sable Brushes, Pens, Pencils, Chinaware, &c., &c	,,	72	0

And other sizes.

BOXES OF MOIST PAN COLOURS.

Half-Guinea Box, fitted with 6 whole Pans of Colour, &c	,,	6	8
One-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 whole Pans of Colour, &c	,,	13	0
Thirty-Shilling Box, fitted with 18 whole Pans of Colour, &c.	,,	22	0

And other sizes.

BOXES OF MOIST TUBE COLOURS.

Twenty-two-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 12 Tubes, Colour, &c	,,	15	0
Thirty-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 24 Tubes, Colour, &c	,,	35	0
Seventy-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 30 Tubes, Colour, &c	,,	52	0

And other sizes.

For colours contained in all the above boxes see our Illustrated Catalogue.

GOLD PAINT.

GOLD INK. LIQUIDS.
INDIAN INK. MEDIUMS, &c.

Solid Sketching and Drawing Blacks.

SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL'S SECTIONAL AND DRAWING PAPERS.

FINEST RED AND BROWN SABLE BRUSHES.
SKY AND WASH BRUSHES.
BEST CAMEL'S-HAIR BRUSHES.
WATER BOTTLES. DIPPERS.
BEST CUMBERLAND LEAD ARTISTS' PENCILS.
FRENCH PASTEL CRAYONS.
CONTE CRAYONS.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Illustrated Catalogues on application.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S SPECIAL MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS.

ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA AND TARAXACUM.
Especially recommended as a Tonic in diseases of the liver.
Price, Rs. 2 per bottle.

FLUID EXTRACT OF INDIAN BAEL FRUIT.
Highly recommended as a specific in Chronic Diarrhœa.
Price, Rs. 2 per bottle.

FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,
an alterative and purifier of the blood.
Price, Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8 per bottle.

CHEMICAL FOOD,
Parrish's Compound Syrup of the Phosphates for Children or people of delicate constitution.
Per bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

EASTON'S SYRUP,
Containing the Phosphates of IRON, QUININE and STRYCHNINE,
An invaluable remedy for general debility,
Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE HYDRATE OF CHLORAL,
A valuable sedative and most useful for Sea-sickness.
Re. 1-8 per bottle.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
5, RAMPARTROW, BOMBAY.

DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

TREACHER & Co. are direct Importers of the highest class of Instruments only. They are the special manufacture of a leading London Maker, and are in use in the principal Government Offices, this being a sufficient guarantee for their accuracy and for their excellence of workmanship and finish. The Prices will be found to bear favourable comparison with the best London Houses.

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CASES BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS.
SPARE INSTRUMENTS, HALF SETS.
BOWS, DIVIDERS, PROTRACTORS.
PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES.
BEAM and POCKET COMPASSES.

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ENGINEERS' and TRIANGULAR SCALES.
PARALLEL and POCKET RULES.
STRAIGHT EDGES. TEE SQUARES.
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THEODOLITES.
LEVELS. LEVELLING STAVES.
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CROSS STAFF HEADS.
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TREACHER & Co. are appointed Special Agents for Messrs. Winsor & Newton, the excellent quality of whose manufactures is so well known and appreciated.

WATER COLOURS, in Cakes, Pans and Tubes.
PAPERS. BOOKS. BLOCKS.
TRACING PAPER and CLOTH.
SABLE and CAMEL-HAIR BRUSHES.
PENCILS. CRAYONS. SAUCERS. SLANTS.

OIL COLOURS, in Collapsible Tubes.
COLOUR BOXES. CANVAS.
PAPER MILLBOARDS. PANELS.
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ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

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RETIRING FROM BUSINESS GREAT SALE OF RICH DRESS GOODS, MILLINERY, &c., MRS. LAKE'S ENTIRE STOCK WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICES.
TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

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MAISON DE MODES. RAMPART ROW.

Black Dress Silks and Satins.
Coloured Dress Silks and Satins.
Black and Coloured Trimming Satins.
Black and Coloured Silk Velvets.
Coloured Cashmeres and Veilings.
Coloured Flannels and Serges.
White and Cream figured Muslins.
Coloured Zephyrs and Sateens.
White and Cream Piece Laces.
Black Silk Piece Laces and Flouncings.
Coloured Indian Muslins and Lawns.
Coloured Tulles for Ball Dresses.
Coloured Spotted Crepés, etc., etc.

WEDDING TROUSSEAUX.

Rich White Silks and Satins.
Rich White Moires and Brooches.
Bridal Wreathes and Flowers.
Lace Handkerchiefs, Silk Hose, Corsets.
White Dress Tulles and Nets.
White Laces, Flouncings, and Edgings.
White China Crépes and Indian Muslin, etc.

Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats and Bonnets.
French Flowers and Velvet Leaves.
White Black and Coloured Feathers.
Aigrettes, Ostrich Tips and Wings.
Ribbons and Laces in all Widths.
Boys' Sailor Hats and Collars.
Ladies' Black and White Silk Hose.
White and Black Boots and Shoes.
French Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Gloves.
Ladies' and Children's Collars and Cuffs.
Infants' Cloaks, Hoods, and Pellisses.
White and Coloured Swiss Embroideries.
Novelties of every Description, etc.

MOURNING.

Rich Black Silks, Satin, Merveilleaux, etc.
Black Cashmere, Nuns Veilings, Llama.
Black, White and Grey Striped Zephyrs.
Black Jet Evening Bodices.
Black Crépes, Beaded Laces, and Edgings.
Black Dress Tulles and Nets.
Black Ribbons, Chenille, & Jet Ornaments, etc.

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BOMBAY.

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JUST UNPACKED

AN extensive and unrivalled collection of the JAPANESE, CHINESE ARTISTIC CURIOSITIES, suitable for Christmas, Weddings, Birthday Presents and for general Gifts, House uses, &c.

JINRIKSAS (Chinese Conveyances), single and double, of a very light and durable nature.

All the things are priced exceedingly cheap.

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PLEYEL AND WOLFF, Paris.

KAPS, Dresden.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS, BOMBAY.

WHEN PURCHASING A WATCH

IT is necessary to remember the following THREE IMPORTANT CONDITIONS.

1.—That you obtain a reliable and serviceable timekeeper.

2.—That you obtain the best value for your money.

3.—That you deal with a house whose name is sufficient guarantee for strictly fair dealings.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

SPECIALLY RECOMMEND THE FOLLOWING FROM THE IMMENSE VARIETY OF WATCHES THEY KEEP ON HAND.

	Rs.
Their Original and everlasting Campaign Watch Keyless lever	35
Their "Popular" Keyless Watch	14
Their Silver Keyless Lever Watch	50
Their highest "Perfect" Gold Watch	240

Maximum Variation one minute per Month

	Rs.
Their reliable Chrograph Watch	85
Their Lady's handsome Keyless, 18 ct. Gold Watch with finest works Crystal front...	90
Do. do. Hunting case	120
Do. do. Half-Hunting case	125

REPAIRS OF EVERY KIND EXECUTED BY SPECIALISTS.

BOMBAY
43, Esplanade Road,
Opposite Clock Tower.

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Opposite the Napier Hotel.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24 ; Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,
FORT, BOMBAY.

A FINE SPACIOUS VERANDAH placed all round the Building, and this addition has been so planned as to give privacy so inadequately attained in most Hotels, with added comfort to Visitors and Residents.

Passengers at Church Gate and Victoria Stations met by Hotel Servants.

CHEESES.

GLOSTER.	STILTONS.	GRUYERE.
Finest rich, Per lb., As. 14, in cut.	12 to 14 lb. each, Re. 1-4 per lb. Per 4 lb. jar, Rs. 6.	Selected creamy mild, Per lb., As. 14.

Oriental Bank Buildings.
Fort,
BOMBAY,
AND
BYCULLA BRIDGE.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.

Temple house, Camp,
POONA,
AND
BHOODWAR PETH.
CITY.

TRUNKS, BAGS, PORTMANTEAUS.

VERY LIGHT AND DURABLE

THE BEST CHOICE IN INDIA.
"ALL NEW GOODS."

12½ per cent. CASH DISCOUNT.

RUG STRAPS AND DECK CHAIRS, A GREAT VARIETY.

Our New Illustrated Catalogue by return post.

	Rs.	as.		Rs.	as.
GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS, Stout Japanned Canvas	27	0	to	36	0
BEST QUALITY, very durable	40	0	to	50	0
The "SERVICE" or TROOPER, Wide and Low, to fit under seat, or berth of Cabin	45	0	to	59	0
Ladies' DRESS TRUNKS, or Imperials	45	0	to	60	0
SOLID LEATHER Portmanteaus, self-closing	55	0	to	125	0
RAILWAY Portmanteaus, tan waterproof canvas	12	0	to	48	0
VADE MECUMS, very useful for Train or Cabin	38	0	to	44	0
GLADSTONE or Expanding Bags	36	0	to	56	0
HIDE HAND or Carriage Bags	12	0	to	25	0
COURIER BAGS	10	0	to	14	0
WIDE OPENING Bags, best hide-leather	20	0	to	29	0
LADIES' FITTED Toilet Bags	65	0	to	75	0
LADIES' MOROCCO Bags, sterling Silver fittings	100	0	to	175	0
GENT'S FITTED Bags	75	0	to	150	0
GENT'S SOLID Leather Dressing Cases	19	0	to	40	8
TAN or WHITE Bags, for soiled linen	5	12	to	8	0
LADIES' HAND and CARRIAGE BAGS	6	8	to	20	0
TAN CANVAS HOLD-ALLS	24	0	to	27	0
TAN CANVAS KIT BAGS, very Roomy	12	8		...	
STEEL TRUNKS, very useful	17	0	to	28	0
The SHIKAR or HUNTING KIT BAG, SOLID OXHIDE, very Roomy	32	0	to	36	0

HOAR & CO., TRUNK & BAG WAREHOUSE **BOMBAY.**

HOSIERY FOR THE COLD SEASON.

IMPORTANT SHIPMENTS now on inspection, selected by our Mr. PILE in London. All the latest West End novelties in Balbriggan, Merino and Cashmere Socks and Hose.

		Rs.	Rs.
GENT'S	Balbriggan ½ Hose, new stripes and self-colors, special Lines......per dozen, from	18 to	30
Do.	Merino, ½ Hose, strongly recommended, new designs, from	21 to	28
Do.	Cashmere, ½ Hose, all Wool, splendid finish and styles ......from	23 to	40
Do.	Pure Natural Undyed Wool, ½ Hose, Silk Stripes, per dozen		30
Do.	Hand Knit Hose, and ½ Hose ......from per pair		2-12

A very large variety of Cotton, Merino, Silk and Wool and Lambs Wool Undervests, Pant and Drawers.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,
HOSIERS AND SHIRT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FANCY STATIONERY.

LATEST NOVELTIES FROM LONDON IN FANCY STATIONERY.

EVERY DAY NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

(THE DAY OF THE WEEK IN TWO COLOURS.)

In boxes containing 28 Sheets and Envelopes ....at Rs. 2 4 per box

YOKOHAMA NOTE AND ENVELOPES.

Curiously ornamented in artistic designs by a Japanese Artist.

Boxes containing 25 Sheets and Envelopes ....at Rs. 1 4 per box.
" " 50 " " " 2 6 "
" " 100 " " " 4 8 "

ALEXANDRA NOTE AND ENVELOPES.

In Boxes containing 30 Sheets and Envelopes ....at Re. 1 8 per box.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.
ALBERT BUILDINGS, ESPLANADE, FORT.

GAIETY THEATRE.

AMATEUR PERFORMANCE.
Under the patronage of
T. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY
AND
THE LADY REAY,
AND OF
T. R. H. THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.
In aid of
THE CAMA HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4,
At 9-30,
"A HUSBAND IN CLOVER."
Mrs. HAY and Mr. HARRIS, R. E.
At 10-15.
Mr. GILBERT'S COMEDY,
ENGAGED.
Mrs. Hay, Mrs. Walter Lang.
Mrs. Downing, Miss Van Overbeke, and Mrs. Cowper.
Capt. Hodgkinson, Mr. Harris, R. E.
Mr. Dickinson, 103rd Regt., and Lieut.-Col. Cowper.
Plan of the Theatre at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

GOLD WATCHES
BY
JAS. McCABE,
ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—The ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the CORPORATION will be held here on THURSDAY, the 2nd instant, at 3 p.m., for the further consideration of the Budget Estimates for 1888-89.

By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Munpl Corporation; and Secy., Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 1st February, 1888.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS will be received by the Engineer, Bombay Port Trust, for supplying FLAT and RIDGE TILES of French, Bombay, or Mangalore make, till noon, MONDAY, 6th proximo.

Tenderers to state quantity they are prepared to supply, time and rate per thousand delivered at the site of the New Dock Works. Samples to be forwarded along with tender. Further particulars may be obtained at the Engineer's Office, Elphinstone Circle.

No guarantee is given that the lowest or any tender will be accepted.

E. A. CORKE,
Engineer's Storekeeper.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen-Defender of the Faith, Empress of India, Petition for Letters of Administration (with Copy of the last Will and Testament annexed) of the Property and Credits of PATEL PRANJWAN NANDRAM, late of Cambay, Hindoo inhabitant, deceased.
BAI ALULI, (widow of the said deceased) ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any Interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration with Copy of Will annexed.

Witness, Lyttelton Holyoake Bayley, Esq., Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 9th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-seven, and in the Fifty-first year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJEE,
The 9th day of December, 1887.
Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee, & Dinshaw.
Petitioners' Attorneys.

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HOCHHEIMER, 1878		" 22
SUPERIOR SPARKLING HOCK, 111 QUALITY, GREEN LABEL		" 37
Ditto 1 ditto WHITE LABEL.		" 48

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SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

NOTICE is hereby given that PARVATIBAI, daughter of BAWA BULDEVDAS BHUGWANDAS and BAI SITABAI, daughter of the said PARVATIBAI have contracted to SELL the property hereunder described. All persons having any CLAIM against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise, are hereby required to make them known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 91, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 31st day of January, 1888.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, situate, lying and being at Falkland Road on the west side thereof, outside the Port of Bombay, in the district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1229 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 47, and bounded on the east partly by the Falkland Road aforesaid, and partly by the ground belonging to the said Parvatibai and Sitabai, on the west by the property of Framjee Mama, on the north by the vacant ground of Morlidhur Butchoo, and on the south by the property partly belonging to the said Parvatibai and Sitabai, and partly to Mr. Bapty, which premises were formerly and are new in the occupation of the tenant of the said Parvatibai and Sitabai.

MANSUKHLAL & DAMODAR,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

IN USE 100 YEARS.

SKIN DISEASES

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching, and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by
Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,
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Apply to undersigned stating price and particulars.

E. C. SPILSBURY, Capt., R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.
Bombay Defence Office, Middle Colaba.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the Undersigned DID, on the 1st instant, PAY to Her Majesty's Treasury in Bombay the sum of Rs. 14,600, being the 223rd monthly instalment of the Vehar Water Works Debt.

F. L. CHARLES,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 1st Feb., 1888.

TO LET, from 1st March next, TOP FLOOR of a HOUSE in Hornby Row, commanding a most charming view, and open to the breeze from all sides. Rent, only Rs. 150. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
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House Agent.
2, Hornby Row.

LOST.—REWARD OF Rs. 25.

I, THE UNDERSIGNED, give notice to the Public that I have LOST an IMPERIAL LOAN of Rs. 1,000 of 4 per cent. No. 229809, transferred to the name of RAYACHUND SUNGJI, bearing interest from 1st November, 1886, on 10th January, 1888. Whosoever finds and brings it to SHA UMERSEY DAMODER, near Khara Kuva, Baharkote, will be awarded a reward of Rs. 25.

N.B.—He who PURCHASES or keeps it as a mortgage will be RESPONSIBLE for it.

RAYACHUND SUNGJI.
Bombay, 10th January, 1888.

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A FEW REASONS WHY they enjoy a very wide popularity:—

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☞ I have much pleasure in testifying to the PROMPTITUDE and CARE shown by Messrs. HORMUSJI SORABJI and Co., the enterprising NEWSPAPER AGENTS of Bombay, in sending to order an assortment of ENGLISH PAPERS and PERIODICALS for the entertainment of H. E. the GOVERNOR and other GUESTS during their stay at DHORAJI last Christmas. The TACT and DISCRETION with which the order was executed have met with our APPROVAL and SATISFACTION.

BHAGVAT SINHJEE,
Thakore Saheb of Gondal.
Gondal, 20th January, 1888.

THE FOLLOWING ARE FOR IMMEDIATE SUPPLY.

JANUARY, 1888.

Names. PERIODICALS.	Yearly. Local. Rs.	a.	Yearly. Up-Country. Rs.	a.
All the Year Round	5	8	6	8
Argosy, The	3	8	4	8
Belgravia	6	12	7	12
Bookseller	4	0	5	8
Bow-Bells with Xmas No	5	8	7	0
Bow-Bells Novelette	3	8	4	8
Boys' Own Paper, Extra No	4	0	5	0
Cassell's Family Magazine	4	0	5	0
Chambers's Journal	4	8	5	8
Chatterbox	2	8	3	4
Children's Dressmaker	2	0	3	0
Contemporary Review	17	0	18	8
Cornhill Magazine	3	8	4	0
Delineator	6	0	8	0
English Illustrated Magazine	3	8	4	8
Every Month	2	0	3	0
Family Herald	3	8	4	8
Family Reader	3	8	4	8
Fortnightly Review	17	0	18	8
Gentleman's Magazine, Extra Nos	6	12	7	12
Girls' Own Paper, with Extra No	4	0	5	0
Good Words, with 'Xmas No	4	0	5	0
Knowledge	5	0	6	0
Lamp	6	12	7	12
Leisure Hour	3	8	4	8
Little Folks	3	8	4	8
London Journal, Extra No	5	8	7	0
London Society, with Holiday and 'Xmas No	8	8	10	0
Longman's Magazine	5	0	6	8
MacMillan's Magazine	7	4	8	12
Marine Engineer	3	8	4	8
Metropolitan, half-yearly	2	0	2	8
Metropolitan, Monthly	1	12	2	4
Mode La Illustre	17	0	18	8
Myra's Journal	3	8	4	8
Ninteenth Century	17	0	18	8
Phonetic Journal	3	8	4	8
Practitioner	11	0	12	8
Quiver 'Xmas No	3	8	4	8
Scribner's Magazine	9	0	11	0
Season	7	12	9	0
Sunday at Home	3	8	4	8
Sylvia's Journal	3	8	4	8
Temple Bar	6	12	7	12
Textile Manufacturer with Diary	8	4	10	0
Weldon's Illd. Dressmaker	2	4	3	0
Weldon's Ladies' Journal, with Extra No	2	0	3	0
Westminster Review	17	0	18	8
Young Ladies' Journal, with 'Xmas No	6	0	7	12

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BAPTY BROTHERS, Limited.
LAND FOR SALE.

MESSRS. BAPTY BROTHERS, Limited, have for sale about 6,269 square yards of surplus land adjoining the mill premises in Bapty Road, Byculla.

The Directors are prepared to receive tenders at the Mill Office, Falkland Road, up to 1 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 11th day of February, 1888, for a Private Sale of the land, but they do not undertake to accept the highest or any Tender.

On the acceptance of a tender being notified to the tenderer, he will be required to pay forthwith 25 per cent of the purchase money, and to complete the sale within two months from the date thereof.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned at the Mill.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NARAYEN RANGOBA,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, 1st Feb., 1888.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
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INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE

FOR FEBRUARY 1888

CONTAINING ALL THE
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THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
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☞ The GUIDE for February has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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AGENTS:

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CALLIAN ...... Railway Station.
BULSAR ...... Edulji Pestonjee Dessai.
DEOLALEE ...... Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
ALLAHABAD ...... Railway Station.
MADRAS ...... Higginbotham & Co., and R Bros.
LONDON ...... G Street, 30 Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus E. C.; Proctor & Co. Oxford-street.

NOTICES.

AUCTION SALE OF COFFEE.

A QUANTITY of BLACK and REFUSE COFFEE, as well as some good coffee, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY, the 11th February, 1888, at noon, punctually, in Messrs. T. STANES & Co.'s Coffee Works at Coimbatore.

THE OFFICERS COMMANDING 7-1 SOUTHERN DIVISION, ROYAL ARTILLERY, will not be in any way RESPONSIBLE for any debts contracted by anyone belonging to, or in any way connected with, the Battery.

P. H. HAMMOND,
Major R. A.
Colaba, 30th January, 1888.

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WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies' Manufactures. Crystal Chandeliers Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware, Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display. Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Agents for India.
HUMMUM STREET.

NOTICE.

WANTED, to represent an old Established London INDENT FIRM, AGENTS in the following cities:—Calcutta, Bombay, Cawnpore, Kurrachee, Lahore, Lucknow, Meerut, Peshawur, Umballa, Umritsur, and Allahabad, must be well connected amongst Indentors. Address with full particulars as to references, terms, &c. Apply PRINTER, care of this Office.

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.

NO. 18—VETERINERY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moore's Veterinary Homœopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Guttapercha, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.

BERIGNY & Co.

JUST PUBLISHED.
Price one shilling, all rights reserved.
"THE WATER-SUPPLY OF THE EARTH"
with special reference to Agriculture, and to the Reforestation of Hills, Mountains, and Highlands, the sources of streams and rivers, and to the deepening of silted up streams, rivers, estuaries, lakes, and inland seas.
BY W. H. A. WALLINGER,
Depy Comsr. Forests, Bombay, India Rd.
Price, 12 as.
Apply to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.
LAWN-TENNIS TOURNAMENT.
1 Challenge Singles.
2 Challenge Doubles.

THE above MATCHES are OPEN to members of any Club or service.
Entrance Fee for Singles, Rs. 3.
Entrance Fee for Doubles, Rs. 6.
Cup will be given by the Gymkhana.
Entries close 18th February at 6 p.m.

The matches will be played off between the 23rd February and 1st March, in the event of there being entries from outstation,

L. PENNY,
Honorary Secretary.

THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the INDIAN GUARANTEE and SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited, will be held at Albert Building, on SATURDAY, the 4th proximo, at 3 p. m.

(1) To receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1887.
(2) To declare a Dividend.
(3) To elect Director and Auditor.
(4) To transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.
Bombay, 14th January, 1888.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

1. TENDERS are invited for execution of certain works at Butcher's Island, of which full particulars may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

2. Sealed tenders, which must be on the proper form, will be received between the hours of 2 and 4 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 3rd February next, at the office of the undersigned.

3. The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

E. C. SPILSBURY, Capt. R. E., Ex. Engineer,
Bombay Defences.
Bombay Defences Office, Mazagon, 21st January, 1888.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay up to 2 p.m., on TUESDAY, the 7th day of February, 1888, for the Execution of works at the Vehar Lake Waste Weir and Dam No. 2.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., and all information can be obtained on application to the undersigned on payment of Rs. 5 per copy.

3. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 3000, to be paid to the Controller of Municipal Accounts in cash, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
S. TOMLINSON,
Deputy Executive Engineer, in charge Water Works.
Bombay, Deputy Executive Engineer's Department,
Municipal Commissioner's Office, 28th Jan., 1888.

NOTICE.

THE PRINCIPAL MEDICAL STOREKEEPER, Bombay, invites SEALED TENDERS for the supply of the undermentioned articles for one year, commencing from 1st April, 1888, and ending on the 31st March, 1889, for the use of the Medical Store Department.

1 Spirit of Wine.
2 Beef buttock free from bones and fat.
3 Covering and Dammering to Cases and Casks.
4 Straw Rice.
5 Dealwood Boxes.
6 Country Medicines, &c.

2—The forms for Tenders can be obtained on application to the undersigned, and the Tenders for each item named above should be forwarded separately.

3—Tenders with samples of the articles to be supplied duly sealed and endorsed "Tender for ...." will be received by the undersigned on the 2nd March, 1888, at 12 noon, precisely.

4—No Tender will be received or attended to after the date and hour above given and unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., ½ per cent. on the estimated value of the contract.

5—A security deposit on acceptance of each Tender must be furnished to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the contract.

6—No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any tender.

K. R. KIRTIKAR, Surgeon,
Offg. Principal Medical Storekeeper.
Bombay, 20th January, 1888.

A CARD.
HURJIMULL AND CO.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS.

DEALERS in ALL SORTS of JEWELLERY & DIAMOND MERCHANTS.

ADDRESS:—RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE GREAT INDIAN REMEDY FOR TOOTHACHE.

TOOTHACHE cured instantly, be it violent knawing or otherwise, by ONE DROP of the GREAT INDIAN TOOTHACHE REMEDY.

This remedy has been tried repeatedly, and always found infallible.

TOOTHACHE RELIEVED INSTANTLY
Price—8 annas per bottle.
Packing *free* if 6 bottles are taken.
Directions *accompany* every bottle.
SUB-AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY DISTRICT.

THE IMPERIAL PHARMACY CO., Ld.
BAREILLY, N.-W. P.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4. Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects o Suretyship by Prite Bondsmen.

The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officers under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Albert Building.   Secretary

REDUCTION OF RATES
FOR
LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE has substantially reduced its Rates for India under certain Forms of Assurance, and all those holding Policies where the sums assured and premiums are payable in one uniform currency will get the benefit of the reduction.

Copies of the Prospectus containing the New Rates, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, &c., may be obtained on application to

GEO. OLIVER, Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
INVESTED FUNDS exceed ...£6,500,000
ANNUAL INCOME exceed ...£ 900,000

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms, COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862..................£300,690
" 1885..................£988,156
" 1886..................£955,039

LIFE BRANCH.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,600

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.
1871..........£2,196,972 15 8 | 1881..........£4,673,299 5 1
1876..........£3,494,950 1 4 | 1886..........£5,672,040 17 8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ____________Day of ______________18___ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ____________ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ____________________
Address ____________________
Occupation ____________________
____________________188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

First Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Band, E. Y. Regt. Yacht Club, 5-30 p.m.
Band, H. E. the Governor's, Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday.—Amisade (brig), and Africana (schr), from Damaun; Peshwa (s), and Simla (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Singapore (s), for Genoa and Naples; and Diamante (schooner), Cutch Mandvie.

HIGH SCHOOL DEBATING SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Bombay High School Debating Society will be held to-morrow (Friday) at 5-15 p.m. on the school premises.

REPORTED THEFT.—Nuthoobhoy Cassim, a shopkeeper at Mahim, reported to the police on Tuesday the theft of gold and silver ornaments, valued Rs. 622, from a cupboard in his room, during his absence.

DROWNED IN THE HARBOUR.—On Tuesday last, Charles Bruce, a seaman, aged 28 years, of the Welsh ship Principality, lying in this harbour, accidentally fell overboard and, notwithstanding every effort that was made to rescue him, was drowned. The body sank almost immediately, and it has not yet been recovered.

ABSCONDING WITH THE MONEY FOR PAYING THE BILLS.—Hansraj Peerchund, a shroff living in Shaik Memon Street, reported to the police that at 3 p.m., on Tuesday, he gave a man, named Kaloo Kajee, six notes for Rs. 1,000 each and one for Rs. 100, to pay some bills. At 8-30 p.m., the same day, complainant found that the bills had not been paid and the man had absconded. Enquiries are in progress.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the E. Y. Regt. at the Yacht Club this evening, at 5-30:—

Overture	Pique Dame	Suppé.
Quadrille	Pantomime	Coote.
Selection	Bohemian Girl	Balfe.
Waltz	The Bells	Lasserre.
Fantas ia	FurYeden ein Stuckchen	Latann.
Polka(cornet solo)	Emily	Levy.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of H. E. the Governor at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, at 5-45:—

March	Installation	Fredilis.
Overture	Preciosa	Weber.
Selection	Lucrezia Borgia	Donizetti.
Aria	La Traviata	Verdi.
Waltz	Jung Wien	Fahrbach.
Galop	Die Polter-Geister	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE HYDERABAD HIGH COURT.—We understand that the following arrangements will be made for the transaction of High Court business during the absence of the Chief Justice, Nawab Fateh Nawaz Jung, from Hyderabad. Syed Afzul Hoossain is to officiate as Chief Justice. Hafaz Ahmed Raza Khan is to be transferred from Aurungabad to the High Court Bench, and his place as a District Judge will be filled by Vishnu Punt, who is now Assistant Subhedar of the Eastern Division. He has the well-earned reputation of being an excellent judicial officer, and will now have an opportunity of exhibiting his talents and previous experience in Berar. Ali Raza Khan, at present one of the Judges of the High Court, is to be appointed a member as well as Secretary of the Debt Commission. Ekbal Ali, another Judge, has obtained 3 months' leave and will follow the Chief Justice to England. It is very probable that Rai Hookum Chund will be appointed to fill up one of the two vacancies. It will be remembered that he was formerly Registrar of the High Court and is a gentleman possessing very extensive legal knowledge. Being a Hindu, moreover it is anticipated that his appointment will be welcomed by that numerous section of his Highness' subjects which has hitherto had no representative on the High Court Bench. His Excellency the Minister is, we believe, of opinion that the time has arrived when this omission should be rectified, and we congratulate both his Excellency and the gentleman upon whom his choice has fallen, and hope that the appointment when made will be a permanent one. We are in a position to state that the rumour which has lately been current to the effect that Nawab Imad Jung was to be appointed to officiate as Chief Justice, his place as Judicial Secretary being filled by Syed Afzul Hoossain, had never any foundation in fact. The changes which we have indicated above have been definitely decided upon by his Excellency, and will come into force during the next few days.—*Deccan Times.*

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE first Criminal Sessions of the High Court commences to-day, the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presiding. There are eight cases committed for trial, implicating nine prisoners, of whom four are Mahomedans, three Hindus, one Parsee, and one Christian. An unusually large number of murder cases, namely, five, have cropped up at this Sessions, the other cases being two for lurking house trespass, and one for theft in a building. The five murder cases have been committed by Mr. Ryan; Mr. Crawley-Boevey has committed two cases; and Mr. Hamilton one. The following is a summary of the calendar:—

1.—Dinshaw Rustomjee, committed by Mr. Crawley-Boevey, for lurking house trespass.

2.—Rama Crushna, committed by Mr. Crawley-Boevey, for theft in a building.

3.—Bhikoo Babajee, committed by Mr. Ryan, for culpable homicide amounting to murder.

4.—Syed Gool Syed Khairullakhan, committed by Mr. Ryan, for culpable homicide amounting to murder.

5.—Caitan de Silva, committed by Mr. Ryan, for lurking house trespass or house-breaking.

6.—Oomedi Hinga, committed by Mr. Ryan, for culpable homicide amounting to murder.

7. Yenkuttee Rajana, committed by Mr. Ryan, for culpable homicide amounting to murder.

8.—Mahomedkhan Husenkan and Shaik Oosman Hoossein, committed by Mr. Hamilton, for culpable homicide amounting to murder.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

AT a sitting of the Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley disposed of the following among other matters:—

RE EBRAHIM DADA.—This trader was adjudged an insolvent on the 28th December last. Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, now applied an affidavit for leave to file a schedule. His lordship granted an extension of the time to file the schedule for a month after the expiration of the three months' imprisonment, to which the insolvent had been sentenced by a Presidency Magistrate.

RE COWASJEE DHUNJEEBHOY GORPORIA.—Mr. Sunjana, for the insolvent, moved for the usual rule *nisi* for a discharge, which was granted.

RE SUCCARAM BABAJEE BHOSLEE.—Mr. Manker moved absolute a rule *nisi* for a final discharge under section 60, which was granted on the 23rd November last. All the creditors had been served with notices, and the rule was made absolute.

RE BENJAMIN ALEXANDER HANSON.—Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order for four months. His lordship granted an extension for two months only.

PETITION DISMISSED.—The petition of Cassinath Narayen Pachkalsi was dismissed for want of prosecution.

DISCHARGES.—The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges:—Runchor Gopaldas Bawa and another; Robert Wilford Blewitt; Muncherjee Dadabhoy Choksi; Limjee Cowasjee Punagar; Abdool Currim Jan Mahomed; Ceotub bin Goolam Hossein Shaik and others; Antone Francis Maraj and others; Dhondu Sujnajee Waswanker; Narayen Rowlojee Amonaiker; Noor Mahomed Jocsub Mehmon; Abdool Rahim bin Sallay Mogul; Gunputti Wittoba; Hormusjee Byramjee *alias* Henry Brown; Nowrojee Muncherjee Billimoria; and Henry Boothby Elsam.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 2.

(Before the Hon Mr Justice SCOTT.)

Suits of hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

417-86—Payne, G and S—Haji Bakir valad Shaik Saheb Fakir and others vs Shaik Abdool Guffoor and others—Bomonji and H—Part heard.

ADVICES by the Australian mail just arrived state that the Federal Council was to meet at Hobart for the second time since its formation. The meeting was to be merely formal, being held because convention was necessary to prevent dissolution. No legislation was to be attempted, but it was intended to discuss the question of altering the constitution of the Council in such a way as to enable New South Wales and South Australia to join.

LECTURE ON THE COLOURS OF FLOWERS.

THE second lecture of the season 1887-88 in connection with the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandli" came off on Tuesday, the 24th ultimo, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. Mr. K. R. Cama presided as usual. The subject chosen for the discourse was the "Colours of Flowers," and the lecturer, Dr. K. R. Kirtikar, handled his subject in a lucid and interesting manner, illustrating his lecture by diagrams and by specimens of living flowers as occasion required. He began by saying that the credit of observing the spectrum of the solar ray was due to Newton. It showed that the white light of the solar ray was composed of seven colours, *viz*:—Violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange and red. Of these, blue, yellow and red were primary colours; violet, green and orange were complementary colours. Colour did not exist in the object itself. It was a phenomenon due to the absorption of certain colours of the ray and reflection of certain others. The colours that were reflected from an object made it appear of those colours. By the combination of the complementary and primary colours in various proportions various shades of tint were produced. He said that gardners had found out that only two of the three primary colours observed in flowers of one particular species of plants, may be on many trees of the same species. Thus, for instance, there was a red and pale yellow hibiscus rosasinensis, or a yellow and crimson rose, but never was blue coloured flower obtained from either. The green colour of plants was due to small bodies in the leaves called "chlorophyll granules." A modification of these produced the colour of flowers. When in autumn before the cold weather the oxygen of the leaves did not escape from them by day though absorbing it at night, plants became highly oxidized, and the green matter was converted into red. Light was essential for colour. Yet it was a well known fact, especially in connection with seaweeds growing under water, that they were of beautiful colour notwithstanding their subaqueous habitation, where the rays of the sun were hundreds of times less illuminating than on land or open air. Professor Henslow had mentioned that fucus vitifolius, a seaweed, had been observed by Humboldt to grow in the sea a hundred and nine feet below the surface of water, where the light was two hundred and thirty times feebler than that produced by a candle one foot distant. White colour in flowers, Dr. Kirtikar said, was due to a blending of all the colours of the solar ray in more or less proportion. Black colour was due to an intensified dark colour or grey. Colours of flowers were intended to attract insects. This allurement was necessary in some flowers *absolutely* for their fertilization, for without them in flowers which had no "stamens" or male organs, there would be no "pollen" brought to the female organs. In others, that is in flowers which were fertilized without the aid of insects, having the male and female organs together in one and the same flower, insects were not so essential, but they were useful in improving the quality of the fruit and seed. Darwin had conclusively proved that those seeds which were obtained from the fertilization of a flower by the pollen of neighbouring trees of the same kind had better and more abundant seed, and produced a healtheir seedling than that obtained from self-fertilized flowers. This fact, Dr. Kirtikar said, was amply borne out in man, in whom marriage among nearest blood relatives, first cousins for instance, was deprecated, as it not only deteriorated the blood and physique of the progeny, but handed down diseases peculiar to the family as an heir-loom. After mentioning that the exogenous plants had generally five petals in their flowers and the endogenous generally three, the lecturer proceeded to trace the formation of the petals from the stamens, observing at the same time that, though the stamens were considered by botanists as modified leaves, and as such, petals were also a modified form of leaves, still it was necessary to remember that the petals had reached that state of modification through the stamens. As an instance, he pointed out the gradual merging of the stamens into petals in the white and red water lily (nymphæa alba and rubra.) The prime colour of the stamens being yellow the petals primarily were of that colour, but they are subsequently changed, and assumed white, orange, red, purple, pink, and, finally, blue colour. Blue was the favourite colour of bees. Talking of the examples of degeneration of stamens into petals, Dr. Kirtikar gave the instance of the flower of pomegranate (dalimba gouda) in which nothing but scarlet petals were visible. Similar instances were found in double roses, double tuberoses, hibiscus (jaswan), tabernaemontana (tagar). Butterflies were fond of red, purple, crimson, and blue flowers. Accepting, however, the instances given by great authorities regarding colours proving an attraction to honey-gathering bees and other insects, Dr. Kirtikar said that there were some Indian flowers, especially the mango and bakul, in which there were very large quantities of honey, but the flowers of the former were small and by no means inviting, while those of the latter were white, without having particular attraction about it save its sweet smell. That honey was largely gathered from mango flowers was well known from some of the best Mahableswur honey smelling of mango bloom. Dr. Kirtikar herefrom drew one important conclusion, *viz.*, that though the colours of flowers attracted bees, some of those flowers that were colourless, or of insignificant colours, were not disregarded by bees to gather honey from. Colour was not a *sine qua non* to honey-seekers. Allusion was next made to Professor Sach's recent researches in establishing the value of ultra-violet rays in the production of flowers. He next dwelt on the streaks and dots on certain flowers, such as the purple bauhinea, the gulbas (Mirabilis jalapa), the varieties of analva canna, orchids and passion flowers, saying that in every instance the colour-markings pointed to the position of the honey producing glands in the inside of the flowers. In concluding his observations Dr. Kirtikar said it might be asked of what use such a subject as the colours of flowers could be for an hour's lecture. Flowers were beautiful and sweet, no doubt. When fresh they pleased the senses, when faded they were cast away. He said it was true that beyond the beauty and scent of flowers one might think there was nothing to think of. But he thought of the colours of flowers with reference to their economical and commercial aspect. Out of the hundreds of varieties of beautiful Indian flowers only a few were used as dyes. The flowers of kossumba and palas alone were used in commerce. Hibiscus was sometimes used for colouring leather; guljafree (a variety of marygold) was sometimes used for extracting a dye; but that was all. He thought the responsibility of determining the quality of colours was on the shoulders of scientific men, who were disposed to carry on researches for the material development of the country. He said if he could instil such a desire into the minds of some of his hearers who were principally students of botany, his object in delivering the lecture will have been gained. Pounds of coloured flowers of Bombax malabarica, of *gulmor*, of tetu, of pomegranate flowers, of gulbas, of balsams, of koreta, and other flowers were annually allowed to be useless, and to decay. They might be investigated for the purpose of being used in arts. Saffron was largely imported into the country from Spain. Some samples of it sold in the bazaar were spurious bits of thread dipped in a solution of starch and saffron water. The stamens of poinciana regia resembled saffron and has been sold as saffron, but the distinctive test for detection of the true from spurious saffron was obtained from a knowledge of the colour of saffron, which was only the female part of a flower. When put into water the true saffron formed a scented solution; the false did not. Thus a knowledge of colour was useful in commerce.

At the close of the lecture Mr. Cama, on behalf of the Mandli, thanked Dr. Kirtikar for his learned lecture. In doing so he observed that the lecture showed how much could be said even on such a limited subject as the "Colours of Flowers," and how study of natural science and of the objects that surround men could be made to contribute to the development of the industrial and commercial pursuits and the researches of a country. He exhorted those present at the lecture to make some branch of natural science their special study, and to aim at being useful to themselves and to their country.

FAMILY PENSIONS FOR UNCOVENANTED SERVANTS.

AT the annual meeting of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, Mr. Wickes, the Chairman, stated that the fund has been in existence fifty years, and the capital lodged with the Government was now one crore and two lakhs. The past year has been an unfavourable one, owing to the unusually high percentage of deaths among subscribers and the falling off in the number of new subscribers. The latter was due to anonymous writing in the newspapers, questioning the position of the fund; but this had now ceased, and many new subscribers were joining. The report was adopted, and the three outgoing directors, Messrs. Pedler, Rowe, and Heysham, were re-elected. The Chairman mentioned that a letter had been received a few days back signed by a number of subscribers in Allahabad containing certain propositions which were opposed to existing rules and tables; but as the requisite notice under Rule 60 had not been given, the present meeting could not proceed to consider them, and it must be left to the directors to deal with the application.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence, with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Feb. 2.—Criminal Sessions, High Court.
Poona Poultry Show.
Lord Reay visits Chinchli Show.
„ 3.—Poona Sky Meeting.
Indian Guarantee Association Meeting, Albert Building, 3 p.m.
Departure of M. S. Cathay.
Subscription Dance, Ladies' Gymkhana.
Lord Reay arrives in Bombay.
„ 4.—Investiture Order of Indian Empire, Calcutta.
Expected Arrival of the Duke of Connaught.
Entries for Gymkhana Lawn Tennis Challenge Cup close.
Cook's Moonlight Excursion.
Amateur Theatricals in aid of the Cama Hospital Endowment Fund.
„ 5.—Volunteer Church Parade.
„ 6.—Expected Arrival of Duc d'Orleans.
Ladies' Dance at Yacht Club.
„ 7.—Ball at Government House.
„ 8.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
Mrs. Norville's Benefit, Gaiety Theatre.
Annual Meeting, Countess of Dufferin's Fund.
„ 9.—Fancy Bazaar, in aid of Lady Reay's Fund.
Special General Meeting, Bombay Municipal Corporation.
„ 10.—Fancy Bazaar, in aid of Lady Reay's Fund.
Departure of M. S. Sutlej.
Masonic Ball, Town Hall.
„ 11.—Fancy Bazaar, in aid of Lady Reay's Fund.
Arrival of the Maharaja of Travancore.
„ 13.—Yacht Club Dance.
„ 14.—Yacht Club Annual Meeting.
H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught visits Freemason's Hall, Byculla.
Shrove Tuesday.
Byculla Club Annual Ball.
„ 15.—Town Council Meeting.
Ash Wednesday.
„ 17.—Departure of M. S. Siam.
„ 19.—First Sunday in Lent.
„ 20.—Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club.
„ 21.—Bombay Races.
Yacht Club Regatta.
„ 22.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
General Meeting, Ladies' Gymkhana.
„ 23.—Bombay Races.
„ 24.—Yacht Club Regatta.
Yacht Club Regatta Ball.
Departure of M. S. Peshawur.
Departure of the Maharaja of Travancore.
„ 25.—Bombay Races.
Bombay Light Horse at Bandora.
„ 27.—Yacht Club Dance.
Holi Holiday.
B. B. and C. I. Vol. Encampment and Rifle Meeting, Bandora.
„ 29.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Gymkhana Sky Races.
Mar. 2.—Departure of M. S. Coromandel.
„ 3.—Gymkhana Sky Races.
B. B. and C.I. Vol. Inspection, Camp and Rifle Meeting concludes.
„ 5.—Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club.
„ 8.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 9.—Departure of M. S. Balaarat.
„ 12.—Yacht Club Dance.
„ 14.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 16.—Departure of M. S. Thames.
„ 17.—St. Patrick's Day.
„ 19.—Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club.
„ 21.—Jamshedi Naoroz Holiday.
Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 22.—German Celebration of the Emperor's Birthday.
„ 23.—Departure of M. S. Bengal.
7th Dragoon Guards arrive at Amballa.
„ 24.—Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race.
Government of India Offices leave Calcutta.
„ 28.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 30.—Good Friday.
Departure of M. S. Pekin.
Apl. 1.—Easter Sunday.
„ 2.—Yacht Club Dance.
Bank Holiday.
„ 4.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 6.—Departure of M. S. Clyde.
„ 9.—Ladies' Dinner, Yacht Club.
Government of India Offices re-open at Simla.
„ 11.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 13.—Departure of M. S. Rosetta.
„ 18.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 20.—Departure of M. S. Ganges.

THE BOURGAS RAID.

THE *Times'* correspondent at Sophia sends particulars of the documents found on the Russian agent Nabokoff and those of his band who were killed in their raid upon Bourgas. The most important documents were the following:—

(1) A letter from M. Hitrovo, Russian Minister at Bucharest, who recommends one Botti Ivanoff, a Bulgarian subject, to the Russian authorities to Odessa. This Ivanoff was arrested at Sozopolis after the first encounter between the troops and the raiders.

(2) A letter, dated the 8th of November last, from a Bulgarian of Adrianople, to Bojanoff, referring to the formation of a band in that town, to a scheme of violence in preparation, and to the men who were to take part in the invasion of Bulgarian territory. Greetings were sent in this letter to "Evreinoff," an alias of Nabokoff, as appears from the passport found on the deceased leader.

(3) The passport referred to, in the false name of "Evreinoff," issued on the 8th of August by the Governor of Nijni-Novgorod, and bearing the *visa*, dated the 22nd of October, of the Russian Consulate at Constantinople.

(4) A letter from the Montenegrin Pope Kapitchitch to Nobokoff, dealing with the disembarcation, and urging promptitude. This Pope was in 1886 concerned in a conspiracy at Bourgas against Prince Alexander.

The remaining documents are: (5) Two letters from a certain Zalevski, at Odessa, to Nabokoff, informing him of the despatch of military equipments, blaming him for suffering himself to be recognized on the passage from Odessa, and informing him of the conditions on which the assistance of Kriftzoff, sworn attorney of that city, could be secured. This Kriftzoff attempted in November, 1886, to extort from Prince Alexander the sum of 50,000 fr. which had been handed to the Prince when he was kidnapped.

(6) A letter from Kriftzoff to Nabokoff, announcing the despatch of funds through Zankoff, and recommending the execution of their plans. Other letters taken explain the preparation and details of the plot.

While the *Journal de St. Petersbourg* affects to deplore the insurrectionary raid at Bourgas, a rumour comes from Constantinople (the Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says) that efforts are being made to prevent the Porte from punishing the master and crew of the rebel ship and the insurgents arrested by order of the authorities at Adrianople. That would only be consistent with the line of conduct pursued by the Russian Government on previous occasions. The men who kidnapped Prince Alexander were protected by the Czar. Nabukoff's followers were entitled naturally to count upon the same high patronage. M. de Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, will see that not a hair of their heads is touched. The Porte will be requested not to molest them, and they will meet subsequently with the reward of virtue, such as it is understood in St. Petersburg.

THE ICE ON THE DANUBE BREAKING UP.

THE breaking up of the ice on the Danube was a spectacle of rare beauty and grandeur. Seen from the Reichsbrucke which spans the broad river, the great fields of ice consisting of huge blocks pressed into compact forms gave a dreary, almost Siberian, aspect to the landscape. All at once some one exclaimed "The Danube moves," and it was no illusion. The ice fields had cracked all over at once, and enormous blocks of ice spread in all directions, towering one over the other. In about a quarter of an hour a regular movement could be observed, and the immense masses flowed majestically down the stream. Across the bridge the ground is much lower than on the Vienna side, and the water rushed in a broad stream on to the land, carrying blocks of ice with it, which, dashing up against the trees, uprooted them with ease. Below the bridge the waters overflowed the land in a turbulent stream 100 feet broad. In half an hour every tree was uprooted and broken. The broad waves carried the great ice blocks as if they were wafers on to the land.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

MERCHANDISE MARKS.

ON the first day of the new year nominally, but practically on the second, the Merchandise Marks Act of 1887 came into operation in the United Kingdom. Since then there have been many evidences that the statute will be stringently enforced. Imported goods in considerable quantities have been detained at London, Liverpool, Hull, the Channel ports, and other places, because these senders have not complied with the regulations issued by the Commissioners of her Majesty's Customs.

FAIR TRADE DISGUISED.

Agents of foreign manufacturers, and particularly of German firms, have besieged the Custom House daily to submit specimens of their productions and to seek the advice of the officials as to the interpretation of the Act. The result has been to throw a large amount of additional and unremunerative labour upon the regular staff, which has not been increased to meet the demand; but it is anticipated that in a short time matters will be adjusted and no undue strain will be felt. There appears to be a general disposition to make the legislation of last session serve the ends which the promoters of the bill had in view. The Merchandise Marks Act is not regarded as a measure of Fair Trade disguised, although to some extent it may accomplish similar objects. It is approximated rather to the Food Adulteration and the Margarine Acts, and is described as a well-meaning attempt to subject importations to necessary control. The foreigner is, in fact, to be made honest by Act of Parliament, and the purchaser to be protected from imposition.

FOREIGN PIRACIES OF BRITISH TRADE-MARKS.

The Act applies to all imported goods bearing trade or descriptive marks. British trade-marks must be registered marks, and colonial and foreign marks must be those protected by law in any British possession or foreign State, under the Patents, Designs, and Trade-Marks Act, 1883. At present there are included in the international convention, the United Kingdom, Belgium, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Servia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Brazil, Guatemala, Paraguay, San Domingo, the United States of America, Uruguay, Tunis, and Queensland. As the area of prohibited goods is extended very largely, for the benefit not only of British subjects, but also of the inhabitants and citizens of foreign countries, it was obvious to the Commissioners of Customs that their officers would need some guidance in detaining merchandise. But they have been careful to warn the officers not to diminish the care hitherto taken in respect to British marks, involving names of British places, or indications of home manufacture. The Act of 1883 was sufficiently powerful to deal with cases where, to take one instance, common penknives had been made in Germany, stamped "Sheffield," and packed in little boxes bearing labels of English appearance and wording, together with an illustration of Sheffield. It was indisputable that the purpose was to pass off as English foreign articles, and the whole consignment was, on detection, confiscated to the Crown. The ingenuity of manufacturers abroad in imitating in *fac-simile*, or colourably, well-known English marks, has been proved, over and over again, and the means of coping with such fraudulent practices have been extensively enlarged by the new Act.

FOREIGN GOODS DISGUISED AS ENGLISH.

Apart from these it has been possible, down to the present, for the proprietor of an English trade-mark to order the article from a Continental firm, and to empower the manufacturers to use his device. Before the goods were admitted to this country the Customs required a declaration from the owner, and if this testimony of his assent was not forthcoming the things were forfeited. It happened last year that eighteen cases of feeding bottles fell into the hands of the Crown, in default of the declaration by the proprietor of the patent. The liberty allowed to the possessor of the trade-mark to get his goods fabricated wherever he pleased, is now restricted and qualified by an important condition. His name or trade-mark must be "accompanied by a definite indication of the country in which the goods were made or produced," and a subsequent section of the Act (the 18th) lays down the same principle still more emphatically. It requires the addition to the trade description, in an equally conspicuous manner, of the name of the place or country in which the goods were actually made or produced, with a specific statement to that effect. The latter proviso refers particularly to trade descriptions which indicate the class, or method of manufacture, of such goods. For instance, when the foregoing declaration as to the country of origin has been affixed, it will not be deemed unlawful to call Turkey carpets by that name, although manufactured elsewhere than in Turkey. There is a glove known as "Ringwood," taking the name from the place where it was first manufactured in Hampshire. It is now to be had from Leicester, and Germany, too, at one time, borrowed the title. Henceforward a German "Ringwood" must be so designated. There are quantities of gloves imported from Saxony. The labels have borne the words "Superior Town-made." A "town-made" glove is never to be seen—it does not exist—and the purpose seems to have been to mislead the country buyer, who takes her ideas of fashion from London. In future the line "made in Saxony" will be substituted. In this class of trade, so far as the present inquiry has gone, there does not seem to have been any great dislocation. German manufacturers have been forewarned that they must mark their wares with the name of their country, or they will not pass them through the English Customs. They have necessarily had to conform to the regulation, as, according to the practice, they take all the risk, their rule being to deliver their goods in London free of all charges.

MADE IN BERLIN.

Some wholesale people do not imagine that the addition of the words "made in Berlin" will prejudice the purchaser. On the other hand, at least, one leading hosiery house has professed a great objection to the notification of the fact that the articles is of German manufacture. It is argued by them that it is inadvisable gratuitously to advertise foreign goods. "Why teach the Japanese," they say, "that they can be supplied from Berlin direct, without troubling London at all?" The force of this argument is so apparent to this firm that they have decided to order their foreign manufactures to be labelled with almost blank tickets, and to omit every detail of size, style, &c., with regard to the contents of each box, which might be supposed to convey the idea that they were of English origin. All the trouble of filling in the labels with the usual particulars will have to be undertaken in London, the object being to avoid the use of the objectionable brand which is to distinguish the English from the foreign productions.

SOME DELICATE POINTS.

There are several delicate points which have to be decided. Will the use of the word "yards" imply that the material was British? Again, it is agreed that German goods, described as French, will be liable to seizure. Will all those articles labelled "nouveaute" come under the Act? And is "specialite" an English word or not? By the way, practical Custom House officers observe that German names are never, or seldom, used as trade-marks, although in one recent case a parcel of knives was handed over to the caretakers of her Majesty's warehouse, the Board of Commissioners having decided that the introduction of the word "Solingen" did not sufficiently render it clear to the British public that the knives, which were packed in boxes with English labels, and called "best steel," were, in fact, trumpery German imitation of Sheffield cutlery.

THE CHRISTMAS CARD TRADE.

Another matter which is in abeyance affects the Christmas card trade. The excellence of colour printing abroad is every year recognised by the English to a larger degree, and the prettiness of their designs ensures a market for the cards produced by foreign artists. English verses are added to the pictures and possibly the patriotic purchaser is deceived by them into the belief that he is encouraging native talent. These works of art have hitherto been left alone by the customers, so long as they did not infringe the copyright laws, and the question remaining to be settled is whether the cards and illuminated texts shall still be treated as works of art, with a value apart from that of mere paper and print. Another difficult affair was to give a reason why an empty bottle, with an English name worked in the glass, should be admitted together with a stamped capsule for the cork; whilst, a pipe-case, pretending to be British, should be excluded. The reply was that whereas the bottle and the capsule were not saleable until filled with something, the pipe-case was, although it was minus the pipe. How far American traders, who of course use English descriptions, can escape has yet to be seen.

FOREIGN GOODS IN INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

All these matters are referred by the inspecting officials to the three commissioners. From the decision of the latter there is an appeal to the Treasury, and there is a remedy to the aggrieved in a court of law; but under the whole Act, now repealed, there were few cases where the dispute proceeded to this length. It is to be expected that perhaps greater attention will be given to imports into this country than to transhipped goods, which are however, not exempt. "Spanish" wine from Belgium and "Havana" cigars from Germany may be detained. It should be mentioned that the Act will not prevent the continued exportation to our colonies and Indian possessions of rubbishy German goods bearing forged British trade-marks, as there are ways of sending the goods to these countries direct from the Continent without the necessity of passing them through the port of London. In regard to false descriptions as to place of origin, affecting the interests of British possessions or foreign States the Customs officers anticipate that they will receive the aid of information supplied by parties who have reason to believe that products liable to detention and forfeiture are about to arrive and who are willing to indemnify the Government in all costs of special examination, loss, damage, &c. This procedure by information embodies a new principal, and it is intended to be serviceable to the proprietors of, say, a well-known sewing machine, the system of which it is notorious, is systematically pirated. Forfeits to the Crown have not always been insisted upon and have been sometimes returned after the offending wrappers have been destroyed. They are not necessarily profitable. The knives already alluded to were deprived of their English brands with a file, and fetched a knockdown price at auction. But the Government officials still ask, "What can we do with eighteen cases of babies feeding bottles?"

MR. FROUDE'S IMPRESSIONS OF THE WEST INDIES.

MR. FROUDE'S new work, "The English in the West Indies," is an indictment in form, and under many counts, of the British Government and nation for their ignorance and neglect of our West Indian settlements. It is also a doleful and alarming prophecy of impending ruin for the British Colonies and the Empire at large, unless our public men and parties reform themselves altogether, and unless the principles of government and methods of administration which Mr. Froude advocates are adopted and applied without much further delay. Mr. Froude visited first Barbadoes, where alone among the islands he found a deep and definite impress of British character and influence. Afterwards he visited Grenada, Trinidad, Dominica, and other islands of the Lesser Antilles; and after touching at Hayti, he spent some time in Jamaica, to which he again returned after a vist of Cuba.

A HAPPY LAND.

In Trinidad there are 18,000 freeholders, mosty negroes and representatives of the old slaves:—

Their cabins are spread along the road on either side, overhung with bread-fruit trees, tamarinds, calabash trees, out of which they make their cups and water jugs; the luscious granadilla climbs among the branches; plantains throw their cool shade over the doors; oranges and limes and citrons perfume the air, and droop their boughs under the weight of their golden burdens. There were yams in the gardens and cows in the paddocks, and cocoa bushes loaded with purple or yellow pods. Children played about in swarms, in happy idleness and abundance, with schools, too, at intervals, and an occasional Catholic chapel, for the old religion prevails in Trinidad, never having been disturbed. What form could human life assume more charming than that which we were now looking on? Once more, the earth does not contain any peasantry so well off, so well cared for, so happy, so sleek and contented as the sons and daughters of the emancipated slaves in the English West Indian Islands. There are snakes in Trinidad as there were snakes in Eden. "Plenty snakes," said one of them who was at work in his garden, "plenty snakes, but no bitee."

A MORAL AND PHYSICAL DUNGHEAP.

Mr. Froude did not pay a visit, as he was pressed to do, to the Panama Canal Works, but he had opportunities of hearing from eye-witnesses what is going on there; and he gives the following as the "uniform and constant" substance of these accounts:—

If half the reports which reached me are correct in all the world there is not perhaps now concentrated in any single spot so much swindling and villainy, so much foul disease, such a hideous dungheap of moral and physical abomination, as in the scene of this far-famed undertaking of nineteenth century engineering. By the scheme, as it was first propounded, six and twenty millions in English money were to unite the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, to form a highway for the commerce of the globe, and enrich with untold wealth the happy owners of original shares. The thrifty French peasantry were tempted by the golden bait, and poured their savings into M. Lesseps's lottery-box. Almost all that money, I was told, has been already spent, and only a fifth of the work is done. Meanwhile the human vultures have gathered to the spoil. Speculators, adventurers, card-sharpers, hell-keepers, and doubtful ladies have carried their charms to this delightful market. The scene of operations is a damp tropical jungle, intensely hot, swarming with mosquitoes, snakes, alligators, scorpions, and centipedes; the home, even as nature made it, of yellow fever, typhus, and dysentry, and now made immeasurably more deadly by the multitudes of people who crowd thither. Half buried in mud lie about the wrecks of costly machinery, consuming by rust, sent out under lavish orders, and found unfit for the work for which they were intended. Unburied altogether lie also the skeletons of the human machines which have broken down there, picked clean by the vultures. Everything which imagination can concieve that is ghastly and loathsome seems to be gathered into that locality just now.

A CARICATURE OF CIVILISATION.

A companion picture to this "moral and physical dungheap," is the description of the capital of Hayti—Port-au-Prince:—

We were in a Paris of the gutter, with boulevards and *places*, fiacres and crimson parasols. The boulevards were littered with the refuse of the houses and were found as pig-sties, and the ladies under the parasols were picking their way along them in Parisian boots and silk dresses. I saw a fiacre broken down in a black pool out of which a blacker ladyship was scrambling. Fever breeds so prodigally in that pestilential squalor that 40,000 people were estimated to have died of it in a single year. There were shops and stores and streets, men and women in tawdry European costume, and officers on horseback with a tatter of lace and gilding. We passed up the principal avenue, which opened on the market place. Above the market was a cathedral, more hideous than even the Mormon temple at Salt Lake. Those who knew well what they were speaking about assured me that Hayti was the most ridiculous caricature of civilisation in the whole world. Doubtless the whites there are not disinterested witnesses; for they are treated as they once treated the blacks. They can own no freehold property, and exist only on tolerance. They are called "white trash." Black dukes and marquises drive over them in the street and swear at them, and they consider it an invasion of the natural order of things. If this was the worst, or even if the dirt and the disease was the worst, it might be borne with, for the whites might go away if they pleased and they pay the penalty themselves for choosing to be there. But this is not the worst. Immorality is so universal that it almost ceases to be a fault, for a fault implies an exception, and in Hayti it is the rule. Young people make experiment of one another before they will enter into any closer connection. So far they are no worse than in our English islands, where the custom is equally general, but behind the immorality, behind the religiosity, there lies active and alive the horrible revival of the West African superstition; the serpent worship, and the child sacrifice, and the cannibalism.

THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT MOKAMEH.

FULLER details of the accident at Mokameh, on the East Indian Railway, show it to have been very serious, as regards damage to rolling stock, though fortunately unattended with any loss of life. It appears that No. 13 up goods left Burhee on the morning of the 28th about half-past two and was followed by No. 27 goods ten minutes later. On arrival at Mokameh, the distant signal was against No. 13, the driver of which drew his train up until all but three or four vehicles were within it. The guard, finding the train had come to a standstill, appears to have gone back and placed fog signals for the protection of his train, according to rule. It was the more necessary on this occasion as a heavy fog prevailed at the time, and he knew No. 27 was following. He had placed three fog signals, when suddenly he saw the lights of a train which was travelling at such a rate of speed that he had barely time to show his red light before it was past him. This may well be believed when the result of the collision which directly ensued, is considered. There were forty wagons and a break van on No. 13, and of these not one remained undamaged. Several were smashed up, and there was hardly one of them but had one or more axle boxes, buffer, sockets, &c., broken. The engine of No. 27 goods was greatly damaged, as well as some of the wagons on the train. Speaking of No. 13, an eye-witness who has arrived here describes it as quite wrecked. Some idea of the force of the collision may be gathered from the fact that the engine in front of the forty wagons had its tender buffer torn off, and the driver was thrown from his seat, while one of the firemen fell off the engine sustaining some bruises. There will, of course, be an enquiry to decide where the blame lies; but this much seems certain, that the native driver of No. 27 goods had a caution message, and that a dense fog prevailed, a double reason for keeping his train well under control. It can hardly be said that he did so under the circumstances stated. It is also alleged that No. 27 ran the distance from Burhee in less than the booked time.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1888.

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

STOCKS.	Paid Rs.	½ year's Divd.	
Agra Pressing Co.	100	......	30
Agricultural Phosphates	100	y 10 p.ct.	80
Alipore Coal Co.	100	nil.	115
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	......	Nml.
Bally Paper Mills Co.	£10	y 7 p. ct.	170
Barnagore Jute Fa tory	£10	y 5 p. ct.	89
Bengal Coal Co.	1000	6 p. ct.	1,550
B. Baraganda Copper (preference A shares)	a12-6	......	14½
Do. Deferred B Shares	£1	......	7½
Bengal Ice Manfg. Co.	100	nil.	74
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	£100	5 p.ct.	1,400
Do. Silk Co., Ld.	100	y 7 p. ct.	50
Do. Telephone Co.	100	38 p. ct.	25
Bonded Warehouse	445	Rs 11p.sh	275
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	3½ p. ct.	70
Budge-Budge J. Mills	80	5	84
Burrakur Coal Co.	100	10 p. ct.	150
Calcutta Central Press	100	y 15 p.ct.	105
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	nil.	85
Do. Steam Co.	100	5 p. ct.	110
Do. Tramways Co.	£10	1½ p. ct.	98
Camperdown P. Co., Ld.	100	5 p.ct.	108
Canal Press Co.	100	nil.	81
Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar)	100	5 p. ct.	100
Cawnpur Cotton Mills Co.	100	5 p. ct.	108
Do. Woollen Mills	50	5 p. ct.	63
Chitpur Hydraulic P.	100	nil.	78
Crown Brewery Musuri	100	y 8 p. ct.	105
Crystal Ice Co., Ld.	100	5 p. ct.	110
Darjeeling Himalayan Ry. Co.	100	3 p. ct.	110
Do. & K. Hotel Co.	100	......	34
Deoghur Ry. Co., Ld.	100	2½ p. ct.	92
Do. Mining Co., Ld.	10	......	......
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	......	49
Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Ld.	100	2 p. ct.	95
Empress Ind Cotton Co., Ld.	500	4 p. ct.	375
Equitable Coa. Co., Ld.	250	nil.	177½
Fort Gloster Jute Manufacturing	100	nil.	48
Gobra Tannery Co., Ld.	100	nil.	80
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	6 p. ct.	237
Gouripore Co., Ld.	100	8 p. ct.	115
Great Eastern Hotel	100	2½ p. ct.	85
Hooghly Mills Co., Ld.	75	nil.	5d
Howrah Docking Co.	500	Rs.5p.sh.	110
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	100	4 p. ct.	107
India G. S. N. Co., Ld.	100	6 p. ct.	91
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	56	5 p. ct.	119
Kangra V. S. Co., Ld.	100	6 p. ct.	110
Kanknarrah C.	53	nil.	40
Lahore Tramway Co.	100	......	110x
Landing & Shipping Co.	100	9 p. ct.	72a
Lyell & Co., Ld., Allahabad	100	y 11p. ct.	90
Morrison E. & Co., Naini Tal	100	nil.	60
Muir Mills Co., Cotton	200	7 p. ct.	300
Murree Brewery Co., Ld.	100	y 10 p. ct.	150
Naini Tal Brewery Co., Ld.	100	y 12p. ct.	118
Nasmyth's Pat. Press	100	nil.	83
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	6 p. ct.	121
Orissa Coasting S. N.	75	nil.	50d
Planters Stores and Agency Co., Ld.	£10	3 p. ct.	£11
Rajmahal Stone Co.	100	y 5½ p. ct.	75
Ramkistopore Press	100	nil.	36
Raneegunge Coal Assn.	100	y 5 p. ct.	60
Riverside Press Co.	100	nil.	56
R. Scott Thomson & Co.	500	2½ p. ct.	245
Scindia Paper Mills Co.	£1	......	Nml.
Do. Vendors Shares	£1	......	Nml.
Seebpore Jute Manfg.	100	nil.	75
Strand Bank Press Co.	100	nil.	73
Tarkessur Railway Co.	100	4 p. ct.	118
Titaghur Paper Mills	100	5 p. ct.	1,18
Union Jute Co., Ld.	75	10 p. ct.	155
Watson's Patent Press	100	6 p. ct.	95

TEA COMPANIES' SHARES.

(Yearly)

Adulpore Terai (Darj.)	100	nil. a	20
Amicable (Assam)	100	......	Lqdn.
Amluckie	100	5 p. ct. a	52
Aroottipore (Cachar)	100	5ad.-int.	50
Assam Company	£20	5 ad.-int.	530
Baintbarrie Tea Co., Ld.	100	nil a	100
Balasan (Darjeeling)	100	5 ad.-int.	77
Bengal (Cachar)	100	3 p. ct. a	50
Do. contributory	80	3 p. ct. a	40
Bishnath (Assam)	200	4 p. ct. a	142
Do. contributory	100	4 p. ct. a	72
Borelli (Assam)	£10	3 p. ct.	165
Burkholah (Cachar)	100	5 p. ct.	75
Central (Cachar)	200	3 p. ct. a	130
Do. Terai (Darj.)	100	nil. a	25
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	nil. a	28
Cherra (Cachar)	£10	nil. a	50
Ghota Nagpore	100	nil. a	25
Chumta Tea Co.	100	2 p. ct. a	15
Cocheela (Cachar)	100	nil. a	19
Cuttecherra (Cachar)	100	nil. a	100
Darg. Tea & Cinchona	100	5 ad int. a	95
Dehing (Assam)	90	3 p. ct. a	39x
Dehra Doon	100	5 p. ct. a	45
Dejoo (Assam)	£10	4½p. ct.	110
Dessai & Parbatia (Assam)	100	5ad.-int. a	50
Dhunsiri	100	nil. a	95
Doom Dooma, Ordinary	£10	6½ p. ct.	186
Do. do. A	£10	8 p. ct. a	156
Do. do. B	£10	8 p. ct. a	168
Durrung (Assam)	100	3ad.-int.a	105
Eastern Cachar	100	nil. a	20
East India Assam & Cachar	100	nil. a	32
Endogram (Cachar)	£10	......	Nml.
Gielle (Darjeeling)	100	5 p. ct.	64
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	20 ad int.	190
Goomtee Tea.	100	nil. a	100
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	......	Lqdn.
Grob (Assam)	100	nil. a	30
Gyabaree (Darjeeling)	97	nil. a	45
Holta (Kangra)	100	5 p. ct. a	63
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	10 ad int.	115
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	5 p. ct. a	36
Hopetown	100	6 p. ct. c	100
Do. contributory	100	6 p.ct.c	100
Hotewar (Chota Nagpore)	100	nil. a	45
Hunwal (Assam)	£10	3 p. ct. a	100
Indian Terai	100	5 ad int.	460
Iringmara (Cachar)	100	5 ad int.	100
Jetinga Val (Cachar)	100	7½p. ct. a	63
Jhanzie Tea Assn., Ld.	£5	4ad.-int.a	92
Jinglam Darjeeling	100	nil. a	92
Jokai (Assam)	£10	5ad.-int.a	92
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	5 p.ct.	85
Kamptie Gwallie (Assam)	100	nil. a	par.
Khobong (Assam) A	100	10 p. ct. a	105
Do. do. B	100	4 p. ct. a	105
Kornafuli (Chittg.)	60	nil. a	45
Kousanie	100	......	Nml.
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	nil. a	14
Kurseong & Darjeeling	250	nil. a	93
Do. contributory	200	nil. a	68
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	16 p.ct. a	198
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	2½p.ct. a	37
Leesh River (W. Dooars)	£10	4 p. ct. a	par.
Longview (Dar.)	100	3½p. ct. a	45
Loobah	100	5ad.-int.a	120
Lower Assam	£7½	nil. c	5
Do. Darjeeling	100	nil. c	Nml.
Luckimpore, Assam	£10	6 p. ct.	60
Majagram (Cachar)	100	nil. a	20
Mesai Tea Co.	100	5ad.-int.a	101
Mim Tea Co.	100	5 ad int.	30
Mohurgung Tea Co.	100	2 p. ct. a	17
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	nil. a	15
Do. contributory	90	nil. a	10
Moran, Assam	80	nil.	30d.
Mothola, Assam	100	7 ad int.	100
Do. contributory	100	7 ad int.	100
Munjha (Darjg. Tea)	100	nil. a	19
Mungledye, Assam Tea	£10	nil. a	20
New Gola Ghat, Assam	£10	......	Lqdn.
New Mutual (Cachar)	12	11p. ct. a	100
North Western Cachar	25	nil. a	5
Phoenix of (Cachar)	85	nil. a	30
Pankabaree (Darjg.)	100	6 p. ct. c	52
Pashok (Darjeeling)	100	nil. a	100
Phoolbaree Tea Co., Ld.	100	3 p. ct. a	10
Puttareah (Sylhet)	100	nil. c	40
Rajabaree (Assam)	100	nil. a	40
Ring Tong (Darjg.)	100	nil. a	40
Rungamattee (Cachar)	100	4 p. ct.	55
Rungjee Rungliot	100	10 ad int.	120
Sagmootia (Assam)	100	nil. a	Nml.
Sapakati Tea Co.	100	7 p.ct. a	110
Second Mutual, Cachar	56	5 ad int.	4-5d
Second Falludhi	100	5 p. ct. a	45
Selim Tea Co., Ld.	100	2 p. ct.	40
Singbulli & Murmah	100	5ad int.	86
Singell (Darjeeling)	100	4 p. ct. a	50
Singlo Tea Co.	100	nil. a	110
Singtom Tea Co., Ld.	100	5ad. 'int a	110
Soom (Darjeeling)	100	6 p.ct. a	75
Springside (Darjeeling)	100	5 ad.int a	65
Sungoo River (Chittg.)	100	nil. a	15
Teendarrea (Darjg.)	100	5 p.ct.	80
Teesta Valley (Darjg.)	100	10ad. int.	92
Ting Ling (Darjeeling)	100	5 ad. int.	104x
Tingri Tea Co., Ld.	100	2 iper et.	101
Tukvar (Darjeeling)	200	5ad. int.	150x
Upper Assam	£10	nil. a	15
Washabarie W. Dooars	100	5ad. int.	95

d.nt. Ad-interim dividend on crop of 1887.
a—Total dividend on crop of 1886.
c—Total dividend on crop of 1885.
d—Dividend for the year.
b—Buyer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, POONA.—First-class upper storeyed Hotel, best and very airy situation. Every comfort to Families and Single Gentlemen. Terms moderate.—FRAMJI DADABHAI & Co.

WANTED—Sharp and intelligent LEDGER CLERKS. Apply 10 a.m., SATURDAY next, with specimen of handwriting at KEMP & Co., Ld., Fort.

WANTED, by a gentleman boarding and lodging with an English speaking family, residing in the Fort or near the Fort. Apply to "S," care of this Office.

A TRIAL IS THE BEST TEST.—Before buying your Teas elsewhere a trial only is solicited at DANTRA'S Genuine and Cheapest Tea Depot, 27, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Price list on application.

DOLLS, DOLLS, DOLLS.—Such a great variety seldom imported in Bombay from so many. Manufacturers. Prices from Annas 9 to Rs. 15 each. Inspection solicited.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

TENDERS REQUIRED for MAKING UP KHAKEE SUITS for 4850 Rifles. Apply to the QUARTER-MASTER, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. daily.

WANTED, by an old established London firm, a good AGENT to collect Indents. Apply, stating terms and giving references, to "X.X.," care of STREET and Co., 30, Cornhill, London, England.

CALLIAN MOTTI and Co., Bombay, have received by the last mail a new stock of ladies' hats and bonnets and dress material, suitable for morning and evening wear. Prices very reasonable.

MDLLES. J. and H. KRAUS, 20, Church Gate Street, have just received large collection of dress laces in assorted colours, 45 inch wide, Surah Silk, Velvet Peluche in assorted colours; perfumery and powder of different kinds from the best house in Paris.

BEAUTIFUL China and Indian Gold BRACELETS of latest Fashions, Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 per pair. S. and J. KHAN, 6, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

FUSEE VESTAS.—The latest Novelty in Smokers' Requisites.—Cheap, Elegant and Harmless. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

AIR GUNS.—Large size, Rs. 55, with ammunition complete.—GEYER & Co., Ld.

JACKSON'S FAMILY HOTEL, Jabalpur. Established eleven years. Carriages can be supplied to and from Marble Rocks.

THE CASH BAZAAR CLEARANCE SALE will be over in a few days. Special Reductions, 29, Church Gate Street.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-class Upper-storeyed Hotel. Each family has a separate Sitting-room. Terms moderate.

REAY PAPER MILL, Poona.—Samples of papers may be seen at No. 10, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or at the Office at Poona.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, (Opposite Municipal Offices). TOM SAYERS, Prorietor. Entirely under European Management.

JUST ARRIVED, MELYHONS, with 12 Tin Plates and Packing Case complete, at Rs. 45. L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row (opposite Municipal Offices) TOM SAYERS, Prorietor. The only Bombay Hotel with a French Cook.

MATHERAN SEASON OPENED. ALEXANDRA AND PINTO'S HOTELS open for Visitors. Detached Bungalows available for Families.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co, 15, Meadow Street.

MUSICAL CHAIRS, Musical DECANTERS, Musical INKSTANDS, Musical ALBUMS and Musical TOYS.—MORENAS & Co., Ice Confectioners.

DOCTOR PAULO MERLO, from Italy, gives GRATIS CONSULTATION, every Tuesday Thursday, and Saturday, from 2 to 3 p.m., at his Office, 43 Hornby Road.

JEWEL-RINGS, Gold Lockets, Brooches, Chains, etc. made to order in time. Best workmanship.—KANNY & CO. Gold and Silversmiths, Watchmakers, 6, Rampart Row.

WALKING STICKS.—A choice selection of mounted sterling silver, and unmounted, cinnamon, range, oak, ash, cherry, vines, olives, &c., from Re. 1. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

IF you are really in want of good servants apply at once to MOONSHY & Co., General Merchants, Commission Agent's, Estate and Loan Brokers, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 25.

C. JOST & Co., SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS.—Repairs to Theodolites, Sextants, Compasses, Barometers, &c., under Guarantee. First-class Testimonials from Princes, the Army, Railway and Steam Navigation Companies.

PRESENTS.—Our magnificent and varied assortment of Useful and Fanciful Articles, in Silver, Electro and Giltware, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 1,000 is now on view. Inspection Solicited. Latest Novelties in Artistic Gold and Silver Jewellery.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE Re. 1-8; postage, anna 1.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription, Rs. 10 per year.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.

OVERLND SUMMARY, published weekly, on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the informatoin of theprevious week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Tuesday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers with 8 pages Supplement of English news in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers, post free; and Rs. 17 including postage for the United Kingdom

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price s. 5 interleaved Rs.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE received a Consignment of very best Ivory-Handled Sheffield Cutlery, with through Tang. These have been made specially to our order by one of the best Manufacturers and are offered at exceptionally low prices.

18, Marine Street, Bombay.

AUTHORISED
BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy referen
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

SALES BY AUCTION

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW STREETS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 2nd February, 1888, at 3 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the shop in Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., official assignee, H. C., and Suke Hurka Jugjeewan Bhu, an insolvent, consisting of ghee, oil, jars, boxes, copper lota, scale, &c.

SALE of dyed sarees, grey long cloth, gum, knitting machines, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their sale rooms No. 4, Forbes and Medows Street, Fort, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., official assignee H. C., Suke Khatree Oomer Abba, an insolvent, consisting of pieces of grey long cloth, dyed sarees (sadlas), bags of gum, sajee khar, indigo, &c.

Also in Re Thomas Bernard Coulson, an insolvent:—3 knitting machines.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

The property of Rienzi Walton, Esq.

No. 1.—Brougham, a very neat single brougham, of the latest London fashion, spring looks, brass mounted lamps, &c., bran new.

No. 2.—Horse, a light chestnut gelding, stud bred, 15 hands, excellent in brougham, believed to be sound, with a set of brass mounted harness, nearly new and made to order.

No. 3.—Horse, an iron grey Australian mare, rising 7, 14 3½. Believed to be sound, good steady roadster, up to any weight. A good jumper.

No. 4.—Buggy, a very comfortable buggy, in fairly good condition.

No. 5.—Yacht, "Rustom."

Apply to Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, Forbes Street.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 2nd February, 1888.

NOW READY.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY.
FOR
1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW.
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,

TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.

No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

• AGENTS WANTED.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. „ 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. „ 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Station Bombay or Poona.

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THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF
THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
ORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the
Bombay Government, dated the 26th March
nd 25th July, 1884, respectively
Price, Re.; postage, 1 Anna
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 1.

SILVER declined further 1-16d. in London yesterday, according to Reuter's quotation, of 44 3-16d per oz. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were ⅛ per cent. lower at £69⅝; but 4½ per cents. at £73⅝, show no change. Indian Sterling Loan moved down ⅛, say to 104⅞. Consols were unaltered at 102½, and French Rentes were still quoted in Paris at 107¾. In the quotations for Eastern Exchange Banks we note an advance of £1 per share in Mercantile, making the price £20.

Reuter reports the General Produce markets unchanged all round.

The quiet feeling with which the Liverpool Cotton Market opened yesterday had become dull at closing, though the small estimate of the total sales, given as 8,000 bales, was attained. Of these, however, 1,000 bales were Surats, the market for which was steady. There was no change whatever in spot prices; but American Arrivals were down 1-32d. for April to June, and 1-64d. lower in all nearer positions. Manchester was steady at previous rates. At opening this morning the tone of the Liverpool market was quiet; probable sales, 10,000 bales; Imports, 14,000 bales.

There was a decline of 6 points in June Futures at New York yesterday, at the quotation wired at 10·83 cents; but the spot rate was stationary at 10 11-16 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports given as 21,000 bales, though less than they were upon the corresponding day of the two previous years, were, all the same, heavier than might be looked for, and bring the comparative figures to date as follows:—

	1888	1887	1886
Tuesday's Receipts	21,000	24,000	26,000
Three days' do.	52,000	72,000	65,000
Since 1st Sept 1887	4,515,000	4,406,000	4,151,000

In sympathy with the discouraging news to hand by wire this morning from Liverpool and America, our Cotton market after opening quiet became dull as the day advanced. Dealers, however, have not shown much disposition to lower their pretensions, and though prices generally may be called the turn easier, it is only in Broach that we can report an actual decline, say of Re. 1 per candy, while prices of Bengals have been maintained at Rs. 170 for "Good," Rs. 175 for "Fully Good," and Rs. 179½-80 for "Fine" for ready stuff, quotations for next month being given the same as for this for the lower grades, and Re. 1 higher for "Fine." The absence of demand for forward contracts has been more marked than ever; and the reported purchases of the day have been confined to a few hundred bales each of Bengals, at Rs. 175-9; Julgaum, at Rs. 205½; Khangaum Ginned, at Rs. 221-2; and a little Khandeish at Rs. 192. The Mills appear to have been holding back to-day for lower rates, and no business in old stuff has transpired.

WHEAT.—A small business is reported in the Bazaar in old Pessy; but that there is no demand for the new crop. Quotations are quite unchanged.

SEEDS.—The higher rates demanded by sellers of Linseed checked business, and dealers have lowered their pretensions to the extent of one anna per cwt, say to Rs. 6-4-0 to Rs. 6-6-0 per cwt, at which a few transactions are reported. In other kinds there is nothing doing, and rates may be called unchanged all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	5,550 bales.
Wheat	4,961 cwt.
Linseed	3,214 „
Rapeseed	1,233 „
Gingelly	6,358 „
Groundnuts	4,667 „

FREIGHTS are very quiet not to say dull for ready business, but quotations are about the same as before. The "Yesso's" (s) remaining room for Antwerp has been filled by speculators at 17s. 6d. per ton. Business has been done for Marseilles, early March shipment, at 18s. Pinking Line steamers have engaged cargo for May and June at 21s. per ton, and the "Sorrento" (s) has been put on the berth for Hull, for late February and early March loading. The "Dunedin" (s) is reported to have been fixed for U. K. or Continent, for March loading, at 17s. per ton.

EXCHANGE.—The weak feeling which we noticed at closing last evening has continued to-day, leading to a further decline of 1-32d. in rates. Forward Credits have been placed at 1s. 5 1-32d., and at 1s. 5d. for May and June; while Wire Transfers have been sold forward at 1s. 4 29-32d., but there is little demand from remitters. We quote ready rates at:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 4 29-32d.	per rupee
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4⅞d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight.	1s. 4 31-32d.	„
Credits	do.	1s. 5 1-32d. to 1-16d.	
Francs	do.	1·79¾ to 1·80	

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The closing of transactions in anticipation of to-morrow's settlement has chiefly occupied the attention of operators to-day, and a number of bargains have been squared at 98⅛, which may be taken as the money rate for Four per cents. A little business has been done for the 2nd March account at Rs. 97 11-16, and for the 30th idem 97 5-16 has been the quotation. Four-and-a-half per cents. were called at 104½ in the morning; but at closing they are quoted at their old price of 104⅛.

SHARES opened with a rather quieter feeling this afternoon, but the market soon became active again, and a considerable business, chiefly in Cotton Mill and Press shares took place, resulting in the following changes. Alliance, Coorla, Manockji Petit, and Soonderdass Mill shares have all advanced Rs. 5; Jamshed, Rs. 2½; and Anglo-Indian, Re. 1. Imperial, on the other hand, and Victoria, are Rs. 10 and Rs. 5 lower, respectively. In Press shares, Albert are Rs. 30 and Volkart's Rs. 25 higher; Apollo are Rs. 5 and Bombay Rs. 2½ up; while Colaba are Rs. 20; East Indian, Rs. 10; and Mofussil, Rs. 2½ down. Bombay Ice Co. are Rs. 3 lower. Kemp and Co. have advanced Re. 1.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7 pct.	782½xd
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	890
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	710
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	40,000	100	all	17½ do.	£45
National Bank of India	37,320	£125 250		5 pct.	125

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£154½
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	–	£100	–	–	£1

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	975
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,000

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.ct	165 135
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	152
Bapty Co., Ld.	525		185	Rs. 14	47
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	..	500	100	2-3p.c	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	11 p.c	500
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	15 p.ct.	185
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 2	83
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 135	2,560
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 33½	640
Bombay Municipal Bonds	–	–	–	5 p.c.	105
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	..	520
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	70
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	41
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	10½
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		10½
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	600	256	250	...	190
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	355
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	80xd
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.ct	80
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	115
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p.c.	17
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 1	40
Port Canning Co.	8,000	000	1,000	R 9	340
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c.	104
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	9 p.c.	85
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Rs. 2	7½
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 100	1,310
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	200
Western India Flour Mills	000	125	125	nil	40
M. Mody & Co	1,000	200	200	p	165

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

THORP—January 21, at Meerpore, Factory, Motiharie, the wife of E E W Thorp, of a son.

TUTE—January 28, at Balasore, the wife of A C Tute, Esq. of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

FARRANT-HARRIS—January 28, at the Trinity Church, Bangalore, by the Rev C P Nugent, Captain H E Farrant, Madras Staff Corps, to Matilda Constance, second daughter of the late Captain W H Harris, R N.

DEATH.

HOOPER—January 28, at Lambsknowe, Ootacamund, of bronchitis, Helen Meredith, the dearly loved infant daughter of David H Hooper, aged 6 weeks.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1888.

YEAR after year in Bombay a cry arises from the disappointed students who have failed at our University examinations. This year the complaints of those who felt sure that they deserved to pass and nevertheless failed have roused sympathy in the heart of a High Court judge who, in the interests of plucked students, wishes to institute an enquiry into the causes of failure. Are the large number of failures due wholly to the ignorance of the candidates, or partly to excessive severity or caprice on the part of the examiners? Many students who have failed are of course ready to come forward and declare that in many cases they have got too low marks, and in a few cases, in order that they may not appear to be misled by an exaggerated notion of their own learning, they are ready to assert that they have even been marked ridiculously high. If such evidence were the only ground for supposing that the University examinations are not as perfectly conducted as they might be, there would be little reason for further enquiry. Since the day when our first parents were examined in Paradise about the eating of the apple, examinees have always been in the habit of looking for plausible excuses to account for their failure to satisfy prescribed tests. The favourite excuse among Bombay candidates is to accuse the examiners of carelessness or inability to form a correct judgment about the merits of candidates. Thus a student has lately brought before the public his opinion that in the last previous examination he was marked too high in history and too low in logic. If it were only a question between the estimate of a candidate formed by himself and that arrived at on the subject of his mathematical and logical knowledge by the University examiners, we should certainly not prefer the former verdict, whether it manifested itself in the form of self-commendation or self-condemnation. But, though the surprise and indignation of individual candidates who have failed may be safely disregarded as proving nothing, serious reasons for an examination of our system of examinations may be found in the remarkable variation of the proportion of failures in different years. In the case of the matriculation examination we even find great difference between the proportion of failures at different centres in the same year, so that students sometimes go out of their way in order to be examined at that particular centre to which an examiner with a reputation for lenity has been appointed. It may however be urged in regard to the variations at different centres in matriculation that they can be naturally accounted for by the varying state of educational progress in different portions of the Presidency. We might for instance, though it would savour of self-complacency, expect a larger number of failures in Ahmedabad and Belgaum than in this city. But the same explanation can hardly be given of the yearly variations in the results. If we confine our attention to the last four years, and to the examinations in arts, we find the results to be as follows:—

	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Matriculation—				
Passed	840	837	52"	799
Number of candidates	2,036	2,262	2,452	3,012
Percentage of passes	41	37	21	27
Previous—				
Passed	164	142	179	123
Number of candidates	363	487	578	519
Percentage of passes	45	29	31	24
First B. A.—				
Passed	69	94	109	99
Number of candidates	167	246	263	274
Percentage of passes	41	38	41	36
Second B. A.—				
Passed	78	69	79	77
Number of candidates	100	92	122	134
Percentage of passes	78	75	65	57

These figures seem to indicate a considerable variation in the standard; for in dealing with such large numbers as annually appear for our examinations we may naturally assume, unless we have reason to the contrary, that about the same proportion of candidates would pass every year if the standard were unchanged. When we find that nearly twice as large a proportion of candidates passed the matriculation examination in 1884 as in 1886, we are strongly disposed to attribute the large difference to variation in the standard fixed by the few examiners rather than to any sudden unaccountable deterioration in the quality of the many candidates. Almost as great is the contrast between the results of the previous examinations of 1884 and 1887. In the B. A. examinations the figures give less clear indication of variation in the standard, but even in them there is much more variation than can be entirely due to variations is the quality of the yearly batches of candidates sent up by our colleges. This variation of standard is a real evil, as it disappoints the natural expectations of candidates and their teachers. There can be no reasonable doubt that many of the men who failed in the matriculation examination of 1886 were better men than many who passed in 1884. The statistics seem to show that the fate of the candidates depend too much on other circumstances than their own industry and intelligence. A certain amount of chance is inseparable from all examinations, even those that are best conducted. Even in an examination like the Civil Service there are sure to be found every year among the candidates, in addition to those who are sure of passing and those who are sure to fail, an intermediate class of doubtful students who will fail if they are unlucky and pass if they are lucky, that is if the questions set suit them, if their health at the time of examination is good, and if the disposition of their examiners is less severe than usual. The variations in the results show that this element of uncertainty is too great in Bombay. The question is how it can be remedied. The number of men fit to examine in Bombay is not only very limited, but also very fluctuating, owing to the frequent absence of examiners on furlough or their removal to other parts of the Presidency. The choice has sometimes to be made between professors who have to try as impartially as they can to examine their own and other teachers' pupils on the one hand, and on the other civil servants and others who have for some time given up regular study and can only devote to the task of preparing their questions and looking over answers odds and ends of time taken out of busy days of hard work. Some of the most competent men in the Presidency cannot be induced to examine, as they have either too much work to do or have too large salaries to find any temptation in the scale of remuneration at present offered to examiners. The material out of which the Syndicate have to select the examining boards is not entirely satisfactory, and it is difficult to suggest any means by which without incurring great delay in the announcement of results the field of selection can be enlarged or improved.

At first sight the best solution would appear to be to have an interchange of examiners between the various presidencies. If Bombay Professors examined at Calcutta and Calcutta professors at Bombay, the candidates would have the satisfaction of being examined only by learned examiners used to educational work, and professors would escape the necessity of examining their own pupils. But on the other hand such an arrangement would entail great loss of time, the examiners would be too far away to be under the control of public opinion, and the organisation of the examinations would be exceedingly difficult. All that can be done is to make some strenuous attempt to reduce the variation of standard which is the necessary consequence of the changing constitution of the examining boards. This can only be effected by the examiners in each subject being recommended in their printed instructions to be guided to a certain extent by the percentages of previous years in marking their papers. For this purpose each examiner—and especially each examiner appointed for the first time—should be supplied with the average percentage of failures for five or ten years in the subject which he is appointed to examine. No one, of course, would propose that the examiner should be bound to follow exactly this average percentage. Still the figures would be a most useful guidance. If the examiner, say in Natural Science, found that, whereas on an average fifty per cent. had passed in that subject in previous years, he was plucking seventy-five per cent., and if he had no reason to believe that the candidates were worse in Natural Science than those of previous years, he would probably be inclined to mitigate the severity of his marking, and that not without reason. If the same guidance were carefully afforded to all the examiners in every subject, the total results of the yearly examinations would be much more constant, and candidates would have less reason to attribute their failures to bad fortune. More than this we think could not be effected by any other means. The proposal to have superior examiners to correct the work of the ordinary examiners could hardly be accepted. The distinction would lower the *status* of the ordinary examiner, and the superior examiner would probaby be as far removed from infallibility as the other examiners whose work he would have to supervise. At all events, the subject is worth inquiring into. No change, however much might be said in its favour, should be resolved upon without a careful weighing of everything that was to be said for it and against it. The Vice-Chancellor's general exhortation to the University to have confidence in its examiners would be unreasonably applied if it were interpreted as removing the subject of Mr. Nanabhai Haridas' letters out of the region of inquiry.

THE Administration Report of the Telegraph Department for 1886-7 bears testimony to growth in the operations of the Department, but it is evident that the Telegraph does not yet play as important a part as it should do in the operations of trade in India. A little more than two and a half millions of paid telegrams were despatched during the year. This was an increase of nearly a quarter of a million. But the proportion of messages sent on Government account was very considerable, nearly half a million of this class being sent last year. They are paid for it is true, and though paying for a Government message is much the same thing as taking money out of one pocket and putting it in another the system is supposed to check a too free resort to the Telegraph on the part of Government offices. It might be profitable to inquire whether enough has been done to keep these messages within proper dimensions. Some of them are said to have been of great length, and of course it costs money to telegraph for the State, as it does to telegraph for private senders. This the Government recognise when they have to send messages beyond the frontier. For the purposes of foreign State messages, we are told, in order to keep down charges, an abbreviated word code is used, by which considerable reductions in cost are effected. Prolixity in report writing has of late been severely discouraged by the Government. It might be worth while to pay attention to the possibility of discouraging prolixity in telegraphing, and the Government must not be deterred from this by assuming that because they own the lines the despatch of State messages costs them nothing. The public may not find it easy to believe that the revenue due to inland messages sent on State account is very little below that due to private traffic, the former being 33·55 per cent. of the whole, and the latter only 37·63. With foreign telegrams the proportions are very different, the private messages representing 27·19 per cent. of the revenue, and the State messages only 1·63. Has the economising code which the State employs when it uses other lines had anything to do with the small proportion of foreign messages which the Government despatches? The private traffic, as we have said, does not grow as it might do if the trading classes could fall in as easily with the use of the Telegraph as they have with that of the Post Office. Since 1882, when the present tariff came into use, the private messages have grown only 41½ per cent. in number and 31 per cent. in value, notwithstanding that the number of telegraph offices has more than doubled in the interval. The tone of the report is one of disappointment, but too much should not be made of the fact that low rates, and the various privileges which the service gives the public, have not as yet met with as much appreciation as they might have done. With the Telegraph, as with the Post Office, cheapness is the very condition of existence. We were carrying letters three thousand miles for three farthings in India long before the Post Office in England had learnt to carry anything, not even a newspaper, for less than a penny. If we had not done this the Post Office, as an organization serving every class, would not have existed in India. One noteworthy feature in the report is the evidence it gives of the slowness with which the telephone is making its way in India. The whole business is very inconsiderable, the number of subscribers to the Companies' Exchanges in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Karachi and Moulmein being only 849, or twenty-seven more than in 1886. This is a very small growth, small enough indeed to raise the question whether the telephone has not reached its fullest possible development for some time in India. And yet, although it is making such little way, it certainly grows in appreciation amongst those who have become accustomed to it, and is looked upon in every large city as one of the most indispensable appliances of business and administration.

A VERY lively controversy has been started on the question of bounties on Indian wheat. Mr. Maclean and others smell the bounty in the operations of the Government of India as easily as some observing people scent the Jesuit or the undiscovered lady in all the things that go wrong. The State guarantee on railways, we were told the other day, is a bounty paid by the Indian Government for the benefit of the Indian wheat grower and to the detriment of the English agriculturist, and the answer that had to be given was that it was no more a bounty than the construction of roads, docks, and the usual resources of commercial civilization. The argument now is, though in truth it is not a new one, that the fall of silver, curse though it be to so many of us, is a blessing and a bounty to the Indian ryot. Mr. Bear, a well known champion of the English agriculturists, tells the *Economist* that it must be so—that the Indian exporter, whether grower, middle man, or shipper he does not say—derives a bounty of twenty-five per cent. when exchange falls to that extent. So indeed M. Cernuschi and the bimetallists have been telling us for long past. So, too, thinks a Liverpool gentleman who, riding off gaily on the venerable assertion that an ounce of fact is worth tons of argument, triumphantly quotes a letter from the River Plate in which his correspondent says "aided by the high premium on gold (they have a depreciated paper currency in those parts) we have been able to make further purchases of wheat." This gentleman is so convinced by his ounce of fact that he cannot conceive how anyone can doubt that the bounty really exists. Yet there are two correspondents in the same number of the *Economist* who not only doubt the existence of the bounty, but give very good reason for their doubt. One correspondent, in denying that the Indian wheat grower receives any special encouragement from the change, points out that his wheat costs him exactly what it did before. "It exchanges in England for less gold, but that gold buys him exactly the same quantity as before of English manufactures, or of silver—the same number of rupees with which to provide his expenses and his profit, and those rupees will buy him in India neither more nor less of India's own products." Or, as another correspondent states the same argument, "if a quarter of Indian wheat cost before the fall of exchange 20 rupees, the English importer would have to pay, assuming the rupee at 2s in gold, 40s per quarter, while after a fall of 25 per cent. in exchange he could buy 20 rupees, or a quarter of wheat, for 30s." If there were much in the bounty theory we should not have exchange and wheat exports falling together, as, in the past year, both have done. We cannot, at all events, trace the bounty influence of a depreciated rupee in the returns of wheat shipments. Exchange is more likely to rise when these are doubled than they are to be doubled when exchange falls. Where, then, is the bounty which a low exchange is said to yield?

MR. CRAWLEY-BOEVEY, Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment at the Fort Police Court yesterday in a matter of much public interest affecting the general liberty of the subject and the duties and responsibilities of policemen in making arrests. Mooljee Dayal, a Bhattia cloth broker and shop-keeper, charged a native police constable, of the name of Bhawoo Jivajee, with wrongful restraint and confinement. The Magistrate, in taking an exhaustive review of the evidence, found it proved that the complainant was stopped and questioned by the accused regarding three pieces of cloth that he was carrying; that an altercation occurred between them; that the complainant was ultimately arrested and marched off in ignominy through the streets; and that he was in police custody for upwards of four hours before being finally discharged by a European inspector without any recognisance being taken or charge framed against him. The defence was that the complainant assaulted the accused, who had a suspicion that the goods were stolen. Even allowing for honest stupidity, his Worship could not see the slightest, justification for the suspicion which the accused professed to entertain. There were no reasonable grounds for entertaining any suspicion or for questioning the complainant at all; and in the Magistrate's opinion, the scuffle between the parties was caused simply and solely by the action of the accused in treating the complainant without any valid cause whatever as a suspected thief. There was no excuse, the Magistrate thought, for the manner in which the arrest was effected and for the most humiliating treatment to which the complainant was subjected. An arbitrary arrest by a policeman, as in this case, was, in his Worship's opinion, an act as illegal and indefensible as a wanton blow with a policeman's baton. The Magistrate was satisfied from the circumstances of the case that the complainant was arrested not from any consideration of public justice, but solely to assert the power of arrest and publicly to degrade and humiliate a man with whom the accused had quarelled, or whom the accused for other reasons might have wished to injure. His Worship thought it was creditable to the Bombay City Police that this was the first case of serious abuse that had come under his notice. The accused was found guilty of the charge and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four months.

A SELECT COMMITTEE was appointed by the Senate of the Bombay University in December last to consider the project of a new University Act. Their report was submitted yesterday at a meeting of the Fellows held under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. West, the Vice-Chancellor. The report was formally handed into the Vice-Chancellor by Mr. Mackichan, who is one of the members of the Select Committee, and the meeting then dissolved. The report will be discussed at a future meeting of the Senate.

MR. GEORGE JACOB, Joint Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, assumed charge yesterday of the duties of Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side, during the absence on leave of Mr. C. E. G. Crawford for twenty-one months.

THE purchase of two iron safes at a cost of Rs. 20,000 for the public treasury of Goa has been commented upon as an instance of wasteful expenditure, since the coffers are found generally empty.

A COMMITTEE has been appointed at Goa for the organisation and distribution of the police force in view of the opening of the new railway. The want of security of life and property has been so notorious that such a measure inspiring public confidence is of the utmost importance at the present moment, when the movements of passengers and traffic will need protection against the gang of dacoits who have been disturbing the peace of the country.

THE resignation of Senhor Eugenio Eduardo Mascarenhas de Menezes, the Chief Secretary to the Goa Government, who has been on sick leave in Portugal, has been accepted, and Senhor Joaquim A. Mousinho Albuquerque has been temporarily appointed to take charge of the office.

THE *Students' Magazine* for January contains a portrait and biographical sketch of Lord Reay.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Minister of Hyderabad has taken the financial work of the Government into his own hands, and has directed that certain accounts and papers, which have hitherto been submitted to Nawab Mooneer-ul-Mulk, shall in future be sent to him direct. Nawab Mooneer-ul-Mulk was never actually Financial Minister, but used to assist his brother in the general financial work of the State. On Wednesday next, Colonel Marshall and the Minister are to meet and discuss the financial position of the Government, and consider what reductions can be made in the expenditure.

H. E. NAWAB SIR KHOORSHED JAH BAHADUR, K. C. I. E., Shums-ul-Omra, Amir-i-Kabir of Hyderabad, arrived here from Hyderabad yesterday, for change of air. The Nawab Bahadur is accompanied by Mr. Syed Mahmood, A.-D.-C., Dr. Shameer Khan, and about forty followers. He has taken up his residence at Mahaluxmi, where a couple of houses had been previously engaged for him and his suite.

Is is stated that during the hot weather the Minister of Hyderabad, accompanied by Colonel Marshall and some of the secretaries to Government, will go to Simla in order to see the Viceroy. It is probable that the questions regarding his Highness' Army and the Railway to Raipore will be settled during this visit. The Minister and Colonel Marshall, it is said, agree with each other regarding the course to be adopted in regard to both these subjects.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FRANCE AND TURKEY.

PARIS, JAN. 31.

Two French ironclads, Vauban and Seignelay, are at Rhodes in readiness to put to sea, awaiting orders before proceeding to Syria.

An amicable settlement of the question is, however, anticipated.

HONOURS FOR CEYLON.

LONDON, FEB. 1.

The Hon. H. W. Ravenscroft, Auditor-General, Ceylon Government, has been made a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

SENTENCE ON MR. BLANE.

Mr. Alexander Blane, Member for South Armagh, has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment. Against this sentence he has lodged an appeal.

RELEASE OF MR. SULLIVAN.

Mr. T. D. Sullivan, Mayor of Dublin, having undergone his sentence of two months' imprisonment, was released yesterday.

He will to-day receive Lord Ripon on his arrival at Dublin to open the Separatist Campaign.

ITALY AND ABYSSINIA.

CAIRO, JAN. 31.

The occupation of Saati by the Italian troops is believed to presage a further advance of the army.

ROUMANIA AND THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

BUCHAREST, JAN. 31.

M. Stoudza, the Roumanian Minister of Public Instruction, has been paying visits to Prince Bismarck and Count Kalnoky.

At interviews that he had with those statesmen, he affirmed that the sympathies of Roumania were entirely with the triple alliance and the objects they have in view.

PRINCE FERDINAND IN ROUMELIA.

PHILIPPOPOLIS, JAN. 31.

Prince Ferdinand is making a triumphal progress through Roumelia.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, FEB. 1.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Verona, with the English mails of 20th January, left here for Bombay at 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening.

The same company's steamer Nepaul left for Colombo at 7 o'clock this morning.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

GALLE, FEB. 1.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Zambesi (extra), passed here at 9 a.m. to-day, bound for Bombay.

SUEZ, FEB. 1.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Assam arrived from Bombay yesterday afternoon.

ADEN, FEB. 1.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Titania, from Trieste, left here for Bombay this morning.

The Italian mail steamer Manilla left here for Bombay on the 31st ultimo, at 6 p.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 31.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera........................ 4½

The Manchester Market has been steady.

3 per cent. Consols for account	102⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan............	104¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69⅝
4½ per cent. do.	73⅝
4½ per cent. French Rentes............	107¼
Bar Silver............................	44 3-16.
Chartered Bank Shares	£240
Chartered Mercantile Shares...........	£ 20
Hongkong and Shanghai Shares.......	£ 53

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, Jan. 31.

10 p.m. ... ... 74·6

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1.

6 a.m. ... . 70·2

10 a.m. ... ... 76·6

2 p.m. ... ... 82·1

4 p.m. ... ... 81·2

THOSE who are anxious to possess the articles on "The India of the Queen," which Sir William Hunter lately contributed to the *Times*, may be glad to know that they have been reprinted in *English Opinion on India.*

THE summary enquiry into Sir Horace Rumbold's claims has, as we have already intimated, come to a conclusion. The President, Nawab Vikar-ul-Umra, and the members Messrs. A. J. Dunlop and Gya Prashad differed in their opinions on the merits of Sir Horace's claim. Mr. Dunlop believed him to be entitled to a sum of Chelni Rs. 1,86,000 (the Chelni is 10 per cent. less than Halli Sicca Rupee). Mr. Gya Prashad was in favour of rejecting all the claims except one for Rs. 97,000, which he considered might perhaps be admitted on further enquiry. The President recommended that a full and exhaustive enquiry should be held, or that if a compromise were agreed to, the sum of Rs.1,40,000 should be given to Sir Horace Rumbold as an act of grace by his Highness' Government, and not as a payment for claims considered to have been proved. It is now stated that his Excellency the Minister has recommended his Highness to sanction a payment of two lacs of Hali Sicca Rupees to Sir Horace in full settlement of his claim against the Nizam's Government, and that in the event of Sir Horace declining to accept this amount, a duly qualified judge should be appointed to enquire into and decide the case. The Resident, it is said, declined to give any opinion or advice on the subject, preferring to leave the settlement of the matter entirely in the hands of his Highness' Government.

THE news regarding Sikkim has greatly agitated the Babus resident in Darjeeling. A number of them waited on a local officer there the other day to ask his advice whether or not it would be prudent to send their families down to Calcutta "on account of the war."

MAJOR T. DEANE, Officiating Director of Army Remount Operations, has been making an extensive tour on remount business. After being present at the Cavalry Camp-of-Exercise at Lawrencepore, Major Deane visited, inspecting particularly the Rajaputana States, the Jodhpore stud and the famous Marwari horses of that province, every information on the subject being kindly supplied by Colonel Sir Pertab Singh, K.C.S.I. Purchasing operations were then conducted under his superintendence in Bombay, when the requirements of the service in Arabs, Persians, and Northern horses were met. The importations this season have not been so good as usual, but a good all round stamp of remounts was secured. The Hosur depot in the Madras Presidency was then inspected, and a splendid draft of remounts was passed for the 21st Hussars and the other mounted branches at Banglore. The Hosur depot is in admirable order, and the remounts there are all in first-rate working condition. After visting the stables in Madras and seeing the stabling and landing arrangements at that place, an inspection of the remounts of the 3rd Madras Light Cavalry, the 7th Hussars, and the three Batteries of Artillery at Secunderabad was made. Subsequently Major Deane visited Hyderabad, where he was kindly permitted by Colonel Marshall to see the Nizam's stud and the whole of the mounted branches of his Highness's force stationed at Hyderabad and Golconda. He is now on his way to Calcutta to supervise the concluding portion of the Australian purchases of the season, and to finally inspect the Cape horses, whose condition is said by this time to be much improved.

THE Governor of Pondicherry has again addressed the Madras Government on the expediency of extending the existing night service on the South Indian Railway to the Pondicherry branch also, and, in doing so, has urged that such a service is absolutely necessary, at least during the groundnut season.

THE result of the official inquiry into the recent accident on the Northern Bengal Railway is that the driver of the train is held responsible, the danger signals having been proved to be in position and the permanent-way inspector being on the spot while the rails were being changed. The driver, who is an old servant of the Company, will be placed on trial. The damages are small, and will be covered by Rs. 6,000. Another of the men injured has died.

THE Viceroy of Too Kwong has set out with nine gunboats and 4,000 troops for Hainan to avenge the murder of the Chinese Commissioner on that island. The Viceroy has also issued a proclamation in regard to the rendition of criminals from foreign countries. The document justifies recent acts of violation made on British territory, and gives as the only reason for observing international law the fact that such procedure has hitherto led to much trouble.

A GREAT drought at present prevails in North China. This will facilitate the work of repair in the breach of the Yellow River. The epidemic of small-pox, which broke out some time ago in Hongkong, is spreading.

NEGOTIATIONS are afoot for restoring the Sultanate of Achin under the protection of the Netherlands Indian Government.

THE Government are not likely to listen to the representations made in favour of exempting salt lying in bond from the operation of the enhanced duty.

THE coal mines of Lakhimpur, which were leased some years ago to the Assam Railways and Trading Company, seem at length to be in a way to answer the expectations once formed of their resources. Last year at any rate the exports of coal from Assam rose from 91,707 maunds to 259,000 maunds. No word yet, however, of the petroleum lying untouched in Assam being properly exploited.

SINCE its formation in August, 1886, the Salisbury Administration has undergone a large number of changes. First came the resignation of Lord Randolph Churchill; then the death of Lord Iddesleigh; then the resignation of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach; then the withdrawal of Mr. Holmes from the Attorney-Generalship of Ireland consequent on his elevation to the Bench; then the resignation of the Earl of Dunraven from the Colonial Under-Secretaryship in consequence of his disapproval of the Army and Navy Estimates; Sir Henry Stafford Northcote has disappeared along with the office of Surveyor-General of Ordnance; and lastly there is the substitution of Captain Hotham for Lord Charles Beresford at the Admiralty.

DURING the year 1886-87 the jute crop in Bengal was larger than in the year preceding, but despite this fact the average price per maund showed a rise of a little over 11½ per cent. Whereupon the Collector of Customs remarks that "by some it is argued that the higher range of prices of the past year was entirely due to the lower rates of exchange ruling; and probably there is some truth in this view, as the lower exchange would enable the exporter to give a higher rupee price, while he could lay down the jute in England at the same sterling prices." This is an excellent example (remarks an up-country paper) of keeping one's eyes open to one fact in favour of a theory and shutting them to half-a-dozen against it. The food-grain crops in Bengal, like the jute crop, were larger last year than in the previous season; but though they had presumably as much chance as jute of benefiting by the magic depreciation of the rupee, the prices fell off largely, in the case of unhusked rice as much as 25 per cent. The fact is that with fifteen out of twenty of the agricultural staples of Bengal prices fell very markedly last year, a fall which is probably due to a combination of several causes, but which certainly does not go to prove that if we only keep the rupee low enough, the Indian cultivator can never lose.

MUCH satisfaction is felt throughout the Colonies at the signing of the new mail contract.

JANUARY 26TH, the centennial day, is to be henceforth kept as a public holiday in Australia.

THE proposal to invite Lord Wolseley to visit the Colonies to advise them on the defences is still under consideration. It is felt to be urgently desirable in the case of foreign attack that the military forces of the Colonies should combine.

CONFIDENTIAL communications are being exchanged between the Colonial Premiers as to whether they should accept the invitation to be represented at the Paris Exposition. The ground on which England, Germany, and Russia refused, namely, that the occasion is the commemoration of the French Revolution, is considered not to apply to Colonies, but it is not likely they will accept on account of the expense.

IN the cricket match between the English eleven and eighteen Juniors at Melbourne the English made 124 in the first innings, of which Shrewsbury made 51 and Newnham 45, while the Juniors made 157. The English in the second innings had 131 for seven wickets (Preston 49), so that the match was drawn in favour of the Juniors.

THE London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* hears that Lord and Lady Granville are more comfortable about their son, Lord Leveson. He was, as already reported, conjuring with a half-crown, and the coin slipped down his throat, and stuck there. Medical aid was at hand, but it was found impossible to get the coin back, and finally it was forced down into the stomach. No bad consequences have at present been felt, but of course the presence of a foreign substance in the body must give rise to some anxiety, and Sir Andrew Clark, who was consulted directly after the accident, has arranged with the local surgeon for an excisive operation the moment that symptoms of fever or other constitutional disturbance appear. Lord Leveson is a bright and active youth of eighteen, and has just left Eton after a promising career.

IT is not perhaps generally known that Portuguese rupees are a legal tender in British India. The Accountant-General recently informed Government that he had received two letters—one from Messrs. Orr and Sons and the other from a clerk in the office of the Consulting Engineer for Railways—complaining of the difficulty experienced in passing Portuguese rupees in the bazaar. Messrs. Orr and Sons complained that their workmen decline to receive them, as they find themselves mulcted in the bazaar by shroffs to the extent of one anna in the rupee, whilst the clerk stated that he received five Portuguese rupees with his salary, for which he was able to obtain only 14 annas cash from any shroff or bazaarman. The Accountant-General addressed the Commissioner of Police on the subject, who informed him, after enquiry, that the refusal on the part of shroffs and bazaarmen to accept these rupees was caused by their ignorance of the fact that they are legal tender. On the suggestion of the Accountant-General, the Government have notified that, under the provisions of the Convention between the Governors-General of British India and of Portuguese India, published in the *Gazette of India* of 15th May, 1880, silver and copper coins of the same weight and value as the British Indian currency have been adopted in the Portuguese possessions in India; that these coins are issued by the authority of the Government of Portuguese India, and are coined on behalf of that Government by the Government of India, and that they are legal tender throughout British India and are received at all Government treasuries to the same extent, and subject to the same exceptions in the case of coin which is under weight, or has been clipped, filed or defaced, &c., as corresponding silver and copper coins of the British Indian currency. It appears that there is a considerable circulation of Portuguese coins in certain districts of this Presidency, particularly in South Canara.

THE BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.

A DRY east wind, with a total absence of dew, and a consequent absence of scent, characterised the morning of our meet at Iria, where, as was generally anticipated, our sport was not up to much, and very different from the sumptuous fare that has been provided for us, as a rule, this season.

A find in the scrub, shortly after crossing the railway, gave us a run of about ten minutes, but the jackal was a ringing brute, and having once entered Chuckla Covert could not be induced to leave it, preferring an inglorious death in covert to a more glorious one in the open. The covert near Andheri Station was then drawn, but with no result, and as a last resort the Master trotted the pack across to Andheri Hill, which was also virtually drawn blank; for although a couple of hounds owned to a very stale drag on the top of the hill, the rest of the pack could make nothing of it; the day was dead against the hounds, very dry, and when the sun got up, hot for the time of the year. By the time the jungle at the base of Andheri Hill, and the hill itself, had been carefully drawn it was too late to go elsewhere, and the hounds were therefore called off and trotted back to Kharegaum.

Yesterday's meet was at Santa Cruz, and the small field who were out enjoyed a very pretty race, which was unfortunately somewhat marred by the jackal heading for the railway and crossing it near Parla. The hounds stuck right well to their quarry, however, and soon drove him back again, but he took a good deal of bustling before he would break in the open, and after doing his best to give them the slip in Chuckla Covert, settled down to a straight line for the Ghoregaum jungles, at a pace which cut out the work for the field, who had as much as they could do to keep as anything like level terms with the flying pack. The hills being reached fears were entertained that the jackal would save his brush, but every week the jungle is less dense, and easier going for the hounds, which are now in perfect condition and not to be denied. The run ended with a kill in the jungles, near to where they killed a week ago.

BIRTH-DAY DURBAR AT WADHWAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

WADHWAN, JAN. 30.

THE birth-day of his Highness Thakore Saheb Balsingji was celebrated with great *eclat* on Monday, the 23rd instant. A grand durbar was held at the palace at 12 a.m. The Thakore of Sayala and Prince Samutsingji had specially come down to be present on the occasion. There were also present Miss Spencer, Mr. Strip, of the Girrasia School, and the local gentry, including the durbari officers, the leading shettias, and the headmen of the villages ruled by his Highness. His Highness' band was in attendance in the *chowk* in front of the durbar, where it discoursed some sweet music. The durbar hall was filled to overflowing before the arrival of his Highness, which was announced by the usual salute of guns. A representative of the Mahajun and the village Patels now stood up and read a long address to his Highness. It recounted the reforms and works of improvement carried out since his accession to the *gadi*, and wound up with a hope that his Highness may be spared them many a year. Of the reforms touched upon in the address, some are worthy of note. To commemorate the name of his brother, his Highness has opened a high school in the city of Wadhwan, and thus supplied a long-felt want of the whole province of Jalawad. The prohibitive vero on the sale of houses, lands, &c., has been reduced from 33 per cent to about 6 per cent. Local Self-Government has been introduced in the Wadhwan city, and this without the imposition of any extra tax on the people. His Highness has thus far proved true to the sound education he received at the Rajkumar College.

His Highness, as he stood up to reply to the address, was received with loud cheers. He said he was much obliged to the people for the address they had presented. He had done nothing but what his duty required. It was, however, a great satisfaction to him to know that his efforts for the amelioration of his people were duly appreciated. The credit of the reforms introduced was not due to him alone. He was greatly indebted to his karbhari, Mr. Ratilal, and other State officers, whose advice and co-operation had been of the greatest service to him. He thanked the people for the good spirit in which they had received his reforms so far, and expressed a hope that the cordial feelings that now existed between the durbar and the people may never be disturbed. His Highness was frequently cheered in the course of his address.

Dresses of honour were next given to some of the durbar officials. After the usual distribution of *pan-supari*, &c., the durbar came to a close.

THE BOMBAY ABKARI POLICY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My attention has been called to a short, but able, article in your paper of the 4th ultimo, anent the very unsatisfactory Abkari system of the Bombay Presidency. One can scarcely believe that the Government of our Indian possessions is encouraging the use of intoxicating country liquors. Your article, however, reveals the fact that it is. Government has fixed a price at which country liquor is to be sold, that price being Rs. 3-8 per gallon, and as there are six reputed quart bottles to the gallon, the price per bottle amounts to the ridiculous sum of annas 9 and pies 2. The Abkari revenue of India, as is well known, is a local revenue. We also know there is another revenue derived from liquors, styled Imperial revenue, this revenue being collected by the Sea Customs department, upon liquors imported from foreign countries, *i.e.*, from Great Britain, Europe, America, Australia, &c. The Indian liquor, from which the local Government derives Abkari revenue, pays a duty of Rs. 2 per gallon only, while on European liquors (I mean, of course, spirits, such as brandy, whisky, gin,) the Imperial Government demands the high rate of Rs. 5 per gallon. Are we to understand that the local Government, in fixing Rs. 2 for country liquors, is endeavouring to keep out European liquors at the cost of the Imperial revenue? I find on turning to the administration report of the Bombay Presidency that, while during 1886-87, official year, the revenue from customs at the Port of Bombay amounted to nearly 15 lakhs rupees, (this sum including all duties upon imported wines, spirits, and beer,) the revenue from excise (*i.e.* mainly the country liquor realizations) amounts to the enormous total of 71 lakhs of rupees. Apparently, therefore, the consumption of Indian liquors increased because duty was low, as I find that in the past ten years the consumption of native liquor has increased more than one hundred per cent., while that of imported liquor has remained nearly stationary. Fiscally the Abkari revenue has gained, and the Imperial revenue has lost. What can possibly be the reason for handicapping European liquors 5 to 2? The matter is worth investigating from both a moral and fiscal point of view. If from a moral point of view it is expedient to curtail the trade in imported liquors by fixing the duty thereon at Rs. 5 per gallon, why foster the consumption of country liquor by allowing it to go into use taxed only Rs. 2 per gallon, thus increasing consumption? Fiscally is it to be regarded as a question of local *vs.* Imperial revenue, or, as a question involving the interests of the Empire generally? If the former, the Government of Bombay are interfering with the Foreign trade, a policy the very reverse to what led to the abolition of the import duties in 1882. If the latter, would not the equalization of dues or taxation on Foreign and Indian liquors meet the case?—Yours, &c.,

Feb. 1. BETA.

MILITARY NEWS.

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA and Staff arrived on Saturday at 12-30 a.m. His Excellency was met by General Marter, the Commissioner, and other military and civil officers. A guard-of-honour and band were furnished by the Devon Regiment. His Excellency then inspected the station, the site of the fort, and the defence scheme, and visited the sites for the rest camp and the troop siding, as also the lines of the 39th Bengal Infantry and the transport lines. On Jan. 29 Sir Frederick attends divine service, visits the new Royal Artillery barracks, the Station Hospital site, and the lines of the 4th Bengal Infantry. On Monday there will be a parade of all the troops. His Excellency leaves for Nowgong at 10 a.m.

TRIAL TRIP OF A NEW STEAMER.

THE s.s. Hindoo, owned by the Cutch Mandvie Steam Navigation Company, and the first of a small fleet which this Company have decided to fit out for the passenger traffic between Bombay and Cutch Mandvie, went out on a trial trip yesterday. The results shown are full of good augury for the owners, and if the rest of the fleet are to be after the style of the Hindoo, the Cutch Mandvie Company will have a class of vessels far in advance of any line of steamers now used for local traffic. At her trial yesterday the s.s. Hindoo steamed 15¾ knots an hour, and showed herself to be generally a fine vessel. She was built last year by Wigham and Richardson, Newcastle, and has been fitted out by the same company with triple expansion engines, giving her a 300 horse-power. Her length is 205½ feet, beam 28 feet 2½ inches, and depth 12 feet 1½ inch. Her gross tonnage is about 420 tons, but her registered net tonnage amounts only to 13 tons. The fact that an allowance of 381½ has to be made for the engine-room tonnage, and that the tonnage absorbed for the crew space amounts to something over 22 tons, accounts for the discrepancy. She has four water-tight bulkheads, fitted with sluices, and a condenser capable of condensing 2,000 gallons in twenty-four hours. The depth of the spar-deck is 6 feet 6 inches and the length of the engine-room measured 47 ft. 9 inches. In stating this it must be mentioned that the Hindoo is built on the awning-deck principle with accommodation sufficient for over 1,500 passengers of all classes, and room enough for thirteen first-class passengers. She carries six life-boats, and in every way is up to the requirements of modern times. Those who ought to know—and there were many of these on board yesterday—are unanimously agreed that the Hindoo is a very fine vessel and one which will be an acquisition to her enterprising owners. She cost, we believe, £15,000. The trial trip was, of course, an official one, and the official gentlemen who were deputed to see that the Government requirements had been answered were Captain Clarke, Lloyd's Surveyor, Mr. Seabrooke, the Board of Trade Surveyor, Mr. Moir, Lloyd's Engineer Surveyor, Khan Bahadoor Dhunjeebhoy Wadia, Shipwright Surveyor, Captain Crowder, Marine Surveyor. In addition to these a large number of others had been invited, including Mr. Grant Craig, of Messrs. Beyts, Craig and Co., agents for the builders, Mr. J. Hepworth, of Messrs. Alcock, Ashdown and Hepworth and Co, Captain W. Legg, Captain Pierre, Mr. Hodgart, and Messrs. Oodashunker Ragunathjee, Jairam Sewjee, Eljee Sewjee, and Gokuldass Madhowjee.

The Hindoo, commanded by Captain Poole and under Mr. Laythorpe, pilot, left the harbour at about two o'clock and was taken over the official mile at full speed. She quite fulfilled the expectations entertained of her, and, as stated above, covered the mile at the rate of 15¾ miles an hour. This speed, however, would have been exceeded if the Hindoo were in better trim. Owing to her uneven keel her propellor was not sufficiently submerged, and this circumstance somewhat handicapped her. Captain Poole was confident of attaining no less a speed than 17 knots if all had been right. However, as far as the trial went, the Hindoo proved herself faultless. On her voyage out from home the Hindoo's record of time was also very good, the distance between Bombay and Aden being traversed in four days and sixteen hours.

It may be mentioned that the starting of the Cutch Mandvie Navigation Company is attributed to an incident which occurred sometime ago, when several native ladies on their way to Bombay were alleged to have been insulted by soldiers who were on the same boat. The Bhattias and the Cutchees thereupon decided to have a line of steamers of their own and formed a company with a good capital.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

THE weekly meeting of the Town Council was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Dosabhoy Framji presiding. There were present Sir Henry Morland, Col. Merewether, Sir Frank Souter, Messrs. R. M. Sayani, Javerilal Umiashanker, R. N. Khote, N. Byramji Jeejeebhoy, Dr. Waters, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, and Mr. M. N. Banaji.

MR. WALTON'S LEAVE.

The following letter from the Acting Commissioner was submitted to the meeting:—

To Secretary, Town Council.

Sir,—As Mr. Walton, Executive Engineer, is about to proceed by Friday's mail on leave to Europe, it is necessary to settle the question of his allowances. Under section I. of the leave rules, I have power to grant leave, but I request the Council to provide for the pay. Mr. Walton is at present on privilege leave. I propose that this leave should continue till the expiry of the three months granted, and that after that the further fifteen months' leave, be treated as sick leave, carrying the usual sick leave allowance. I explained formerly to the Council that during his long service, Mr. Walton has only taken eight months' privilege leave as against twenty months earned, and it would be hard to deprive him of the advantage of privilege leave pay for the remainder of his three months' privilege leave. I have also obtained the solicitor's opinion that the Town Council are perfectly free to make this arrangement if they think proper, in Mr. Walton's case, as section 58 of the Act expressly gives them power to grant "such leave as seems to them proper." I therefore request the Town Council will, as a special case, pass a resolution,—First, that Mr. Walton should draw full pay as on privilege leave to the end of his three months' privilege leave, the allowances being paid monthly on his sending a life certificate; secondly, that thereafter he should draw sick leave allowances for fifteen months, the allowance being paid quarterly; thirdly, that the extra cost of the acting arrangements should be met by a transfer from savings in this salary of the assistant engineer provided in the budget.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) F. L. CHARLES,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

The chairman was sure that the Commissioner's proposal would commend itself to the members. Mr. Walton was a deserving servant of the Municipality, whose case ought to be treated as a special case.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker said that when Mr. Ollivant went on leave, the Council was inclined to grant him a special allowance, but the Secretary of State had vetoed the proposal.

The chairman replied that that case had nothing to do with the present. The Secretary of State had simply followed the rules which regulated the allowance of civil servants.

Col. Merewether moved that the Council should adopt the Commissioner's proposal.

Mr. Nanabhoy seconded the proposition.

Mr. Sayani proposed an amendment that, in the opinion of the Town Council, it was not desirable to depart from the rules regulating the leave and allowances of Municipal officers.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. Javerilal.

The amendment, on being put to the vote, was lost, and Col. Merewether's proposition was carried.

THE EXPANSION OF BOMBAY.

The following resolution of the Corporation was submitted. That the Town Council be requested to sanction a grant to provide for printing 75 copies of the report of the committee appointed by Government to consider the question of the future extension of Bombay.

The chairman informed the meeting that the cost of the printing would be Rs. 300.

Col. Merewether said that it appeared from a paragraph in that morning's *Bombay Gazette* that the report had virtually been printed *in extenso*, together with the appendices, in the papers, and the Corporation might have copies of the newspapers in which the report had been published.

The secretary said that he had gone through the report in the papers and found that they contained considerably less than half of the report. None of the detailed evidence was given along with the report.

Col. Merewether remarked that surely nobody wanted to read all the evidence.

The chairman did not see why the expenditure should be sanctioned to suit the convenience of some members of the Corporation. He thought that they should follow the example of the Bombay University in respect to the University calendar, and let those members of the Corporation who wanted the present report pay the cost of printing it.

Sir Henry Morland said that the question was of great importance, and the report should be in the hands of every member of the Corporation.

On the motion of Dr. Cowasjee, the Council agreed to sanction a sum, not exceeding Rs. 75, for the printing of the report with appendices without the plans and the evidence.

The Council then adjourned.

"GOOD WINE NEEDS NO BUSH," neither is it necessary to extol the virtues of ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, which for nearly 100 years has been considered the best and safest preparation for the hair of children and adults, being perfectly free from any lead poisonous or mineral ingredient. It prevents and arrests baldness, and produces a luxuriant and glossy growth of hair. Sold also in a golden colour for fair-haired children and adults. ROWLANDS' EUKONIA is a pure and delicate toilet powder in three tints—white, rose, and cream. Ask Chemists and stores for ROWLANDS articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid noxious imitations.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF POLICEMEN IN MAKING ARRESTS.

A DECISION of great public interest, as affecting the general liberty of the subject and the responsibilities of policemen in making arrests, was delivered by Mr. Crawley-Boevey at the Fort Police Court yesterday, in the case of Bhawoo Jivajee, a police constable, who was charged with wrongfully restraining and confining Muljee Dyal, a Bhattia cloth-broker and shopkeeper.

Mr. Crawley-Boevey said: Bhawoo Jivajee, a police constable No. 1 C. division, is charged with wrongfully restraining and confining Muljee Dyal, a Bhattia cloth-broker and shopkeeper. The material circumstances which have led to this charge were thus related by the complainant in his examination-in-chief on the 6th January. (His Worship read a portion of the deposition.) The main facts of the complainant's story are substantially admitted by the accused constable in his examination recorded on the same day, 6th January. I find it proved, (1) that the complainant was stopped and questioned by the accused regarding three pieces of cloth that he was carrying; (2), that an altercation occurred between them on the subject; (3), that the complainant was ultimately arrested and marched off in ignominy through the streets, first to the Girgaum Police station, and then to Dhobie Talao; (4) that he was in police custody for upwards of four hours before being finally discharged by Inspector Saunders without any recognisance being taken, or charge framed against him. The defence is that the complainant assaulted the police constable, who on this account arrested him, and kept him in confinement until he was ultimately discharged by his European superior officer. In his examination-in-chief, the complainant admitted that he had a scuffle with the accused:—"I said they (the pieces of cloth) were not stolen. He then commenced to snatch them. I pulled them on one side, and he on the other. The sepoy got vexed and caught me by the collar of my coat and said 'I will take you away just now, and I will show you.'" In cross-examination, the complainant was further pressed by the Hon. P. M. Mehta about this struggle. He denied having struck the sepoy, but admitted that his hand might have gone against his body. (His Worship read the evidence in this point.) For the defence, two witnesses were called to prove the alleged assault. Police ramosee Ramlotun, No. 15, says:—"The accused said that something was written on the pieces in Gujeratee. The complainant got angry, struck the accused on his chest with his open hand, and caught him by the coat. The complainant was then excited. I said to the complainant:—'let go, why do you altercate with the sepoy.' He then let go the sepoy. The accused caught the complainant by the coat, saying 'you have not replied to my questions, and struck me; come with me to the chowkey.'" Govind Gunsett, No. 16, a servant employed in the *pan-sopari* shop where the altercation took place, states as follows:—"The accused said they bore Gujeratee characters on them. Thereupon the complainant assaulted the accused. Complainant struck him on the chest with his open hand and caught hold of the accused. I was alone in the shop." All the accounts substantially agree about the circumstances under which the altercation between the complainant and accused took place. The police constable for some reason or another entertained, or pretended to entertain, suspicion that the three bundles of cloth carried by the complainant were stolen property. It is contended for the defence, 1, that the constable was bound to make enquiries and to act, if necessary, under section 35 of Act 13 of 1856; 2, that the suspicion was reasonable (a) because it was unusual for persons to be carrying bundles of cloth about so early in the morning, *i.e.*, about 6-30 or 7 a.m.; (b) because the complainant, though dressed as an ordinary Bhattia merchant with turban and long white coat, had soiled clothes; 3, because the bundles of cloth, though said to be of English manufacture, bore native names stamped in Gujeratee characters. My attention is also directed to rules 1 and 2 on the subject of posts at page 140 of the General Order Book. The complainant replies that the grounds alleged were not reasonable grounds for entertaining any suspicion, or for subjecting a person of respectable appearance to a disagreeable cross-examination in the public streets regarding his own goods. Merchants and shopkeepers are, he says, habitually on the move before 7 a.m. The complainant was dressed in ordinary Bhattia dress very unlike the dress usually worn by the criminal classes. Cloth is habitually stamped at Manchester with native names in Gujeratee characters. On the evidence before me, I am bound to say that, even allowing for honest stupidity, I cannot see the slightest justification for the suspicion which the police constable professed to entertain. The proposition that no Bhattia merchants may carry their own goods in the streets of Bombay before 7 o'clock in the morning, without being subjected to the danger and annoyance of being treated as suspected thieves, seems scarcely worthy of serious consideration. Even the most stupid and ignorant constable in the force very well knows the difference between the dress and general appearance of the ordinary criminal classes and respectable Bhattia shopkeepers in their customary caste dress. The notion that a Bhattia shopkeeper becomes a legitimate object of police suspicion if he wears a soiled coat is also clearly preposterous. An ignorant police constable might doubtless be surprised to learn that cloth made in Manchester was stamped in England with Gujeratee characters; but ignorance of such facts can hardly be pleaded as an excuse for improper police action; and the public rights of the community cannot reasonably depend upon the ignorance or intelligence of particular native constables. Section 35 of Act 13 of 1856 does no doubt leave very much to police discretion; but when this discretion is challenged, each case has to be examined on its own merits; and in the present instance, there were, in my opinion, no reasonable grounds for entertaining any suspicion or for questioning the complainant at all. Excluding the hypothesis of wilful misconduct suggested in the information, it would seem that the accused constable, either out of spite, curiosity, or officious inquisitiveness, took it into his head to ask some questions about the cloth that the complainant was carrying. The latter not unnaturally resented the questions as an insult and as a gratuitous imputation on his honesty. I have little doubt that angry words did pass between the parties, and that some kind of scuffle and altercation took place. The complainant and accused have both given their respective versions of what occurred. Whether the scuffle was caused by the constable seizing the cloth and both parties tugging at it; or whether the complainant pushed the constable or struck him a slight blow with the open hand is not, in my opinion, very material, for it is quite clear that the scuffle was caused simply and solely by the action of the constable in treating the complainant without any valid cause whatever as a suspected thief. The constable having provoked the scuffle by the proceedings described could no doubt say that he was technically assaulted, and could use this nominal assault as an excuse for arresting and confining a man with whom he had had a quarrel; but under the circumstances described, there was, in my opinion, no legal justification for the arrest; and the manner in which the complainant was confined, and was made to march in ignominy through the streets with his arms tied and the constable's hand on his collar, clearly shows the spirit in which the arrest was made. The complainant has further sworn that the constable kept saying to the passers-by that he had arrested a thief, and that terms of abuse "salla" and "bhadwa" were addressed to him by the constable in the public street while he was a prisoner in his custody. I see no reason to doubt the substantial truth of this evidence, which is confirmed in all material points by the witnesses for the prosecution. Even if there was any colourable excuse for arresting the complainant at all, there was certainly none for the manner in which the arrest was effected and for the treatment of the complainant while a prisoner in the accused constable's custody. Section 46 and 50 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, reproduced in Rules 3 and 4 of the Police Standing Orders, relating to apprehensions, lay down that "in making an arrest the police officer should actually touch or confine the body of the person to be arrested unless there be submission to the custody by word or action. The person arrested should not be subjected to more restraint than is necessary to prevent his escape." In the present case there was apparently the fullest submission to the custody; yet notwithstanding this submission the complainant was subjected to the most humiliating treatment without any apparent reason or excuse. Police officers who offer unwarrantable personal violence to persons in their custody are punishable in the Mofussil by section 26 of Bombay Act 7 of 1867. I do not find in the General Orders of the Bombay City Police any special regulation on this important subject; but it is clear to me that the circumstances of this arrest were unusual and improper, and are susceptible of no legal justification. The proceedings that took place at the police station appear to suggest one of two things—either that the alleged assault on the constable was in the first instance not believed at all, or that it was considered so trivial as not to warrant any further proceedings being taken. After hearing every thing that the constable and his witnesses had to say, Inspector Saunders discharged the complainant (1) without recognizance or bail; (2) without framing any charge against him under the Police Act; and (3) without even reporting the case for the information of the Commissioner of Police. Although the complainant is now said to have been arrested for the very serious offence of assaulting a public servant in the execution of his duty (Section 353 Penal Code), yet no action of any kind was taken to bring the case before the Court or to subject the constable's action to any formal enquiry. Mr. Mehta and the police officers concerned appear to be fully conscious that this summary discharge of the complainant after he had thus been ignominiously arrested, and kept in confinement for four hours, was a weak point in the case, and one that plainly needed some justification. On this subject, Mr. Mehta was instructed to invite my special attention to rule 2 of the Standing Police Orders on the subject of assault at page 6 of the General Police Order Book. The rule runs as follows: "2. Charges preferred by constables of assaults on themselves are to be strictly investigated by the European police officer making the enquiry, and discouraged as much as possible, especially, when the assaults are trifling, or the accused is known, 'so that a summons can easily be obtained.'" It is obvious that if the complainant was really arrested, as Mr. Mehta now contends, for an offence under Section 353, Penal Code, for assaulting a public servant to deter him from doing his duty, this rule has no application at all. Offences under that section are serious offences, for which the police may arrest without warrant. In other words, they are cognizable. The rule quoted plainly relates to common assaults only, which are non-cognizable offences, and which can only be dealt with by a Magistrate on a summons duly obtained. This rule furnishes no justification whatever for the summary discharge of a person who is said to have been arrested for a serious cognizable offence. The evidence given by Inspector Saunders on this material point is important. (Reads evidence at close of examination-in-chief.) It is clear from his evidence that the alleged assault was considered too trivial to notice, and that a charge of "disorderly behaviour" was not framed by Inspector Saunders, because, as he says, the complainant was an old man. If, however, the arrest was justifiable at all, both the parties concerned were entitled to have a further enquiry before a magistrate; and to discharge a complainant summarily after he had been kept in confinement for four hours, and had been subjected to the greatest humiliation, was an act of very doubtful propriety. Inspector Saunders apparently wishes to suggest that he made the discharge through compassion. He may, however, possibly have been influenced by the consideration that the action of the police constable would not bear enquiry; and that if the complainant were discharged, and the case could be suppressed, it would be expedient for all parties. Whatever his real motive was, I am of opinion that he acted irregularly and contrary to the Standing Orders in discharging the complainant without even reporting the case to the Commissioner of Police as provided by rule 6 of the Standing Orders relating to prisoners at page 142 of the General Orders. Under section 54 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and under section 86 of the Bombay Police Act (13 of 1856,) police officers are empowered in certain cases to arrest without warrant. But such arrests can only be made as a preliminary to subsequent action before a magistrate; and as in the present case no such action was taken, it is not apparent for what legal purpose the arrest was made, or how the summary discharge of the person arrested can legally be justified. Section 62 of the Code of Criminal Procedure requires the Mofussil police to report all arrests to the District Magistrate. Section 63 prohibits the discharge of persons apprehended "except on his own bond, or on bail, or under the special order of a magistrate." These two sections have not been made specially applicable to the Bombay City Police, but they show very clearly the view that the Legislature has taken of the duties and responsibilities of police officers who arrest without warrant. Neither by Act 13 of 1856, nor by the English Common Law, is arrest justifiable except as a preliminary to future proceedings before a magistrate. This, moreover, is the plain doctrine of the Criminal Procedure Code. A police arrest for an assault of this kind, followed by a summary police discharge, is an arbitrary action unknown to the law.

The power of arrest is a necessary incident of a judicial proceeding. It is in a sense a police prerogative which can be used at pleasure irrespective of further proceedings. An arbitrary arrest by a police officer is an act as illegal and as indefensible as a wanton blow with a policeman's baton. Applying these principles to the facts of the present case, I hold that the arrest and summary discharge of Moojee Dayal by the police constable was arbitrary and irregular. Having once taken the responsibility of arresting him for a serious cognizable offence, the constable was legally bound to go further and to submit the case to magisterial investigation. The responsibility incurred by constables in making arrests are very clearly laid down in rule 5 of the Standing Orders relating to apprehensions at page 4 of the General Order Book, and in rules 6 and 7 of the Standing Orders relating to prisoners at page 142. The rules referred to are as follows:—Rule 5 (apprehensions). "Police officers must be most careful in making arrests, as to deprive a person of his liberty is a very serious matter, and great discretion is necessary in all cases where one person charges another with having committed a trivial offence." Rule 6 and 7 (prisoners). "6. When any person has been once placed in confinement, he is not to be discharged except by direction of a magistrate or the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner, except in cases where soldiers arrested under section 22 of Act 48 of 1860 are made over to the Military authorities according to the Standing Orders. „ 7. The preceding order is not to prevent the detention of any person pending enquiries before a charge is taken. The accused should, if possible, be present when statements are made against him on which the charge is founded. An inspector or constable or any superior officer may on his own responsibility decline to place accused persons in confinement when the circumstances are, in his opinion, insufficient to justify him in doing so, and may permit them to depart provided they have not been actually placed in confinement." These Standing Orders ought to have been present to the mind of the constable who arrested Mooljee Dayal, and of Inspector Saunders who discharged him. In fact, the orders appear to have been entirely ignored. If any assault or other offence had really been committed by Mooljee Dayal nothing would have been been simpler than to obtain his name and address and to proceed against him by summons in the legal and regular course. I am satisfied from the circumstances of the case that Mooljee Dayal was arrested not from any consideration of public justice, but solely to assert the power of arrest, and publicly to degrade and humiliate a man with whom the constable had quarrelled, or whom the constable for other reasons may have wished to injure. I have assumed so far that Mooljee Dayal was arrested on the ground stated by the defence, but the complainant has from first to last asserted that he was really arrested because the constable suspected, or pretended to suspect, that the three bundles of cloth were stolen property. There is a good deal of evidence on the record to support this view; but it is a fact to be noticed that, although the constable's suspicion, real or pretended, was the occasion of the whole dispute, yet no attempt was made at the police station either to enquire whether the suspicion was reasonable and well founded, or to found any charge against the complainant in respect of the three pieces of cloth. The counsel for the complainant has also drawn my attention to the fact that Inspector Saunders, when dismissing the accused, said nothing whatever about the alleged assault, but told him that he ought to have answered the sepoy politely. In the case of Behari Singh and others, 7, W. R. 3, in which it was held that the police had abused their powers of arrest, the Calcutta High Court made the following remarks:—"What is a reasonable complaint or suspicion must depend on the circumstances of each particular case; but it must be at least founded on some definite fact tending to throw suspicion on the person arrested, and not on mere vague surmise or information. Still less have the police power to arrest persons, as they appear sometimes to do, merely on the chance of something being proved hereafter against them. Any wilful excess by a police officer of his legal powers of arrest is by section 220 of the Penal Code, an offence punishable by imprisonment for seven years." In another Calcutta case, that of Shewprosano Ghohal, 6, W. R. 88, the High Court held on appeal, "That a police officer is not empowered to detain without question any accused person for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours, but rather he is, in no case justified in detaining a person for one single hour except on some reasonable grounds warranted by the circumstances of the case. The time during which a person is wrongfully confined by a police officer is material only in fixing the punishment for the offence." The same doctrine is laid down in Mayne's notes in wrongful cofinement at page 242 of the 6th edition, R. C.C, G. 70. I have entered at some length into the legal aspects of this case (1) because the subject of police arrest is intrinsically one of great public importance; (2) because the law relating to this subject in the city of Bombay is far less clear and distinct than the law laid down for Mofussil police officers by the Criminal Procedure Code. The special needs of great commercial cities require that the police should be invested with extensive powers of enquiry; and section 35 of Act 13 of 1856 arms the Bombay City Police with enormous discretionary power in the case of goods which may reasonably be suspected of having been stolen or fraudulently obtained. This section is a very useful one for the general protection of the community; and it enables the police to act effectually against the habitual criminal class. But it is at the same time susceptible of very great abuse, as it may also be used at pleasure against all classes of the community alike, and leaves enormous power in the hands of native policeman of all ranks. I have had occasion several times to compliment native constables on their intelligence and dexterity in acting under this section; and I think it creditable to the Bombay City Police that this is the first case of serious abuse that has come under my notice; but when a respectable Bhattia shopkeeper can be treated in the public streets of Bombay as the complainant in the present case was treated, the public interest requires that serious notice be taken. It is to me a matter of satisfaction that the native police constable has received the benefit of the ablest advice, and has been very skilfully defended by the Honorable Mr. P. Mehta. The case has thus received more exhaustive enquiry than would otherwise have been possible, and if my view of the law and of the Standing Police Orders be correct, I trust that the inquiry will lead to useful results. For the reasons assigned in this judgment, I can entertain no reasonable doubt that the accused did wrongfully restrain and confine Mooljee Dayal within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code. I find him therefore guilty of the charge, and I order him to be rigorously imprisoned for four months.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

THE following are excerpts of minutes of proceedings of a meeting of the Committee held on the 25th January, 1888 :—

A meeting of the Rukhmabai Defence Committee was held on Wednesday, the 25th January, 1888, at Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree's Chambers, 3, Church Gate Street, when there were present :—Dr. Edith Peechy, the Hon. Mrs. Lyttelton, Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehanghier, Harichandra Sadashewjee, M.A., I.C.E. ; V. A. Modak, M.A. ; S. P. Bhandare, John Fleming, C.S.I. ; M. M. Bhownuggree, C.I.E. Miss Stevenson from England was present as a visitor.

On the motion of Mr. John Fleming, seconded by the Hon. Mrs. Lyttelton, Dr. Edith Peechy was asked to take the chair. Dr. Peechy having taken the chair, Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree read the minutes of proceedings of the last previous meeting. These were confirmed. The following letter of resignation of the post of chairman of the committee by Mr. William Wordsworth, C.I.E., on his departure to Europe, was then read :—

Nov. 6, 1887.

Dear Mr. Bhownuggree,—As I am leaving India this week for a considerable period of time, I am reluctantly obliged to resign the position of chairman of the Rukhmabai Defence Committee. It has been a great pleasure to me to work with you and the other members of the committee in behalf of a cause so interesting and important, and I hope and believe that our labours will not be without fruit. It is probable that a beneficent change in the existing procedure for enforcing a degree for the restitution of conjugal rights will soon be sanctioned by the Legislature ; and I cannot doubt that such a change will be gratefully welcomed by all true friends of civilisation and morality. The indirect and contingent advantages of this change will also be considerable and salutary, and of this fact our opponents—our avowed or concealed opponents—are perfectly aware. One principal result of our labours has been already abundantly secured—I mean the awakening of the public intellect and conscience to the urgency of all questions affecting the status of women in this country, and the vindication of their unalienable moral rights. It is a matter for regret, but hardly for surprise, I think, that we have not succeeded in raising a larger sum of money to meet the great expenses which the young lady, in whom we are all so much interested, has had to bear, and may still have to bear. But I am sanguine that funds will not be wanting if, unhappily, an increased need of them should make itself felt ; and in the meantime the principal duty of the committee should be, I think, to win as much moral support as possible among those members of the Hindoo community who are not under the unhappy illusion that their social, religious, and domestic institutions are incapable of improvement —Yours, &c.,

W. WORDSWORTH.

It was unanimously resolved: 1. That the resignation of Mr. William Wordsworth, C. I. E., of the post of chairman of this committee be accepted with regret, and that the high sense entertained by the committee of the valuable and effective services rendered by him in that capacity be recorded in the minute book. Further, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Mr. Wordsworth together with an expression of the committee's hope that he would continue to give the Rukhmabai Defence movement the benefit of his advice and assistance during his residence in England.

It was then unanimously resolved : 2. That Mr. John Fleming, C. S. I., be appointed chairman, in succession to Mr. Wordsworth.

Mr. Fleming thereupon took the chair, and in doing so thanked the committee for the honour they had done him in selecting him to succeed Mr. Wordsworth. He said he would continue in his new capacity to take as keen an interest in the operations of the committee as he had hitherto done.

It was next resolved : 3. That the following ladies and gentlemen be invited to join the committee :— Mrs. H. Curjel, Dr. Miss Armstrong, and Mr. H. Curjel.

Letters from Miss E. A. Manning and other correspondents in England were then read, and after the transaction of other important business the committee adjourned.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE following additional candidates have been declared to have passed the last Matriculation Examination :—Parshuram Janardan Desai, Raghavendra Swamirao Deshpande, Narayan Ramchandra Gadhikar, Naservanji Jivanji Gajadar, Ardesir Framji Hawae, Ochhaulal Dayabhai Mehta, Ramlal Maneklal Mehta, Dattatraya Vishnu Nulkar, Harichandra Ramchandra Palkar, Sorabji Edalji Reporter, Beatrix Rodrigues, Chiman Pandoo Gujarathi, Khershedji Naservanji Nagarvala, Narayan Bhaskar Parulekar, Raghunath Krishna Pimpalkhare, Narayan Gaunu Shinde, Ramnikrai Kalianrai Mehd, Bava Nathu Mehta, Bhimaji Krishna Chipalkatti, Shambho Bhaskar Bhogale Desai, Narayan Lakshuman Godkhindi, Hiranund Narayandas Dhagba.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Bay of Panama, 2,281 tons, Captain Wright, cleared yesterday for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE steamer Bhownagar will sail for Bhownagar to-day, laden with a general cargo, and with forty deck passengers.

THE steamer Apollo, 2,066 tons, will sail to-day, under Captain Douglas, for Hull, laden with a general cargo.

H M S TURQUOISE, which had been lying in the dock for some time, cleared out on Tuesday last, she will sail about the 10th current for the Persian Gulf.

THE steamer Peshwa, 1,399 tons, Captain J Carson, arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon, laden and with sixteen deck passengers from the Coast Ports and Calcutta.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Simla, 1,039 tons, Captain W Major, arrived in port yesterday afternoon from the Coast Ports and Calcutta, with a general cargo and Dr M Norosji and three more cabin passengers and eleven deck.

THE following vessels were docked at the Hydraulic lift last month :—Steamers King Arthur, 1,416 tons ; Kirby Hall, 2,692 tons ; and Aston Hall, 3,568 tons. Ships Sierra Luceua, 1,746 tons ; and Bay of Panama, 2,281 tons.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

1st FEBRUARY, 1888.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Singapore..	2130	G. Parodi	A	F. Bozzoni.
„ Armenia ..	2218	G. Read	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Ganges	2148	E. Stewart........	C	P. & O. Co.
„ C. Murray..	1372	E. Warfolk	E	F. Muir & Co.
„ Orion	1933	P. Mattiazzi.....	E	J. Janni & Co.
„ Wivenhoe..	1225	R D Clark	F	Beyts, Craig & Co.
„ Apollo........	2036	J. Douglas........	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Niagara	2044	J. M. Conochie..	H	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Brookfield..	1599	Reynolds	K	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Avlona	1279	J. A. Tait	L	Beyts, Craig & Co.
„ W. Hall	2240	J. Vereill	M	K. Bates & Co.
„ Walviston...	1155	W. Edwards........	N	Cursetjee and Eduljee.
„ K. Errant...	2286	J.J.G. Mathews	O	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Europa	1132	R. Jones.........	P	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Ganges	1190	D. Roberts.........	Q	Beyts Craig & Co
„ Avoca	900	C. Clyhoe	..	Visram Ebrahim & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
1	Amirade...........	Nakoda	Damaun.
	Africans............	Nakoda	Damaun.
	Peshwa (s)..........	Carson	Calcutta, Jan. 14.
	Simla (s)..........	Major	Calcutta, Jan. 7.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
1	Singapore (s)	Parodi	Genoa and Naples.
	Diamante	Nakoda	Cutch Mandvie.

The following vessels cleared out yesterday :—
Steamer Bhownagar, Nakoda, for Bhownagar.
„ Apollo, Douglas, for Hull, &c.
Ship Bay of Panama, Wright for Rangoon.

The following vessels commenced to load yesterday :—
Steamer Pechumba, for Coast and Karachi.
„ Peshwa, for Coast and Calcutta.
H M Amisade, for Mozambique and Goa.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 30.

Fuller, Capt, Bo, Assist Comy Genl, on duty, from Nasirabad.

FEBRUARY 1.

Vincent, Maj, Bo, C I Horse, on duty, from Rupaheli.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 27.

Edwards, Maj-Genl, Bo, Comg N D A, on inspection duty, to Bhuj.

Carnegy, Lieut, Bo, A D C to the Genl, on duty, to Bhuj.

Povah, Maj Bo, Q-M Genl's Dept, on inspection duty, to Bhuj.

JANUARY 31.

Woods, Maj, Bo, R A, on leave, to Ahmedabad.

FEBRUARY 1.

Gibbs, Lieut-Col, Bl P W D, on special leave, to England.

Craster, Maj-Genl, Bl R E, on leave, to England.

Norton, Lieut, Bl R E, on duty, to Lucknow.

Chitty, Lieut, Bo, 1st Worc Regt, on duty, to Malegaon.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 2nd February, 1888.

1. There will be a Sword Drill for Officers at 5-30 p.m. at the Volunteer Club this day, Thursday, the 2nd instant. Officers attending the class are requested to bring their swords.

2. A Proficiency Class will be held at 6 p.m. at the Volunteer Club this day, Thursday, the 2nd instant.

3. The following members, having joined, are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "F" Company :—No. 2620 Vol. G. Brooks ; and No. 2621 Vol. E. Bogle.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

4. There will be riding school for all hands this day, Thursday, the 2nd instant, and Saturday at 7 a.m. Swords, military bridles and head ropes to be worn.

By Order.

(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON, Capt. & Adjutant, Bombay Vol. R. Corps.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Appointments,—Commissariat Dept—Lieut W H Allen, Sub-Asst Commsy-Genl, 2nd class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment, from the 3rd Jan 1887.

Hyderabad Contingent—4th Infantry—Lieut T M Kirkwood, Somersetshire Light Infantry, a candidate for the B S C, to be offg Wing Officer, on probation, from 29th Dec 1887.

Ordnance Dept—The tenure of the appointment of Asst Supdt of Factories by Lieut A L Carroll, RA, is extended to the 3rd Apl 1891.

Staff Corps—The undermentioned officers having completed 18 months' probationary service, are admitted to the B. S. C., with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secy of State for India :—

Lieut Robert James Reid Brown, Royal Sussex Regt, Wing Officer, 1st Benl Infy,—7th June 1886.

Lieut Frank Murray, Devonshire Regt, Wing Officer, 20th Benl Infy,—8th June 1886.

Volunteer Corps.—1st Punjab Vol Rifle Corps.—Capt A R Hume, West Riding Regt to be Adjutant, from 5th Jan 1888, *vice* Capt E W Cunliffe, resigned.

Calcutta Vol Rifle Corps.—Lieut A T Avetoom to be Capt, *vice* J Lackersteen, promoted.

Mr Harry Wood to be Lieut, *vice* A B Anderson, promoted.

Eastern Bengal State Railway Vol Rifle Corps—Capt C J Keene, Northern Bengal Vol Rifle Corps to be Capt and Messrs Henry Burbill Holmes and Alfred Bates Prussia to be Lieut to complete the estabt.

Maj R J H Wyllie, B S C, Asst Commsy-Genl, 3rd Class (p a), for 222 days, under Rule IX of the Regulation of 1868.

Capt A Montanaro, B S C, Wing Commander, 16th Ben Infy (p a), for 1 year and 7 days, under Rule I of the Regulations of 1875.

Lieut F J H Barton, B S C, Wing Officer, Queen's Own Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force (m c), for 1 year, under Rule I of the Regulations of 1875.

Surg-Maj G King, M B, Supdt of the Royal Botanical Gardens, Calcutta (p a), for 213 days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, from dates on which they are respectively struck off duty :—

Maj E H Wilson, B S C, 34th Benl Infy (p a), for 1 year. Pension service,—23rd year, commenced 25th July 1887.

Capt and Brevet-Maj C Pulley, B S C, 1st Battalion 3rd Goorkha Regt (p a), for 1 year. Pension service,—17th year, commenced 28th Oct 1887.

Lieut E F H McSwiney, B S C, 3rd Cavy Hyderabad Contingent (p a), for 1 year. Pension service,—10th year, commenced 22nd January 1888.

Lieut A G B Lang, B S C, 1st Battalion 1st Goorkha Regt (p a), for 1 year. Pension service,—6th year, commenced 10th May 1887.

Lieut H R Brander, B S C, 32nd Ben Infy, is granted leave out of India (m c), for 1 year, from 24th Dec 1887, under the Leave Rules for the S C Pension service,—8th year, commenced 26th Mar 1887.

Lieut M L Shipley, B S C, has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave (p a), for 6 months.

Promotions—The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval :—

Bengal Staff Corps.—To be Major.—Capt C W J Hingston,—22nd Jan1888.

To be Captain—Lieut W B Meade,—25th Jan 1888.

Colonel's Allowance—Col M A D Orchard, B S C, is admitted to the Col's allowance, from 21st Jan 1888.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieut M Nathan, R E, are placed temperarily at the disposal of the Inspector-Genl of Military Works for employment on defences. He will, while so employed, hold the rank of Exe Engr, 4th Grade, from the 14th Oct 1887.

Promotions.—The following promotions and reversions in the Engr Estabt of the Military Works Dept are sanctioned, from dates specified :—

Lieut G Williams, R E, from Asst Engr, 1st Grade, to be Exe Engr, 4th Grade, temporary,—2nd Oct 1887.

Lieut G Williams, R E, from Exe Engr, 4th Grade, temporary, to be Asst Engr, 1st Grade, reversion,—4th Oct 1887.

Lieut G Williams, RE, from Asst Engr, 1st Grade, to be Exe Engr, 4th Grade, temporary,—15th Oct 1887.

Lieut W Huskisson, RE, from Asst Engr, 1st Grade to be Exe Engr, 4th Grade, temporary—16th Oct 1887.

Lieut W Huskisson, RE, from Exe Engr, 4th Grade, temporary, to be Asst Engr, 4th Grade, reversion,—31st Oct 1887.

Capt R V Phillpots, RE, from Exe Engr, 4th Grade, to be Exe Engr, 3rd Grade, permanent,—1st Nov 1887.

Capt G M Porter, RE, from Exe Engr, 4th Grade, temporary, to be Exe Engr, 4th Grade, permanent,—1st Nov 1887.

Lieut W Huskisson, RE, from Asst Engr, 1st Grade, to be Exe Engr, 4th Grade, temporary,—1st Nov 1887.

Lieut T F B Renny-Tailyour, RE, from Asst Engr, 1st Grade, sub pro tem, to be Asst Engr, 1st Grade, permanent,—1st Nov 1887.

Lieut M S Tuke, from Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, sub pro tem, to be Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, permanent,—1st Nov 1887.

Lieut R J H L Mackenzie, R E, from Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, temporary, to be Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, permanent,—1st Nov 1887.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr S D Vale has been appointed by the Secretary of State for India a 3rd grade Officer in the Indian Marine, from 21st Sept 7887.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr A Sprenger, Exe Engr, 1st Grade, Assam (on furlough), is granted special leave, for 2 years, under the terms of P W D Nos. 1940—41 G of 3rd Oct 1887.

In continuation of Notification No 24, dated 20th Jan 1888, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following promotion in the class of Supdg Engrs, from 9th Nov 1887 :—

Lieut-Col G T Skipwith, R E., Exe Engr, 1st Grade, and Supdg Engr, 2nd Class, *temporary* to be Supdg Engr, 3rd Class, permanent, and Supdg Engr, 2nd Class, sub pro tem.

Mr F R Hutchinson, Examr of Public Works Accounts, Central India, is granted furlough out of India for 20 months, under Sec 50 of the Civil Leave Code, from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

The services of Mr F Wolley-Dod, Exe Engr, 4th Grade, sub pro tem., State Railways, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept for employment in the Kashmir State.

With reference to P W D Notification No 23, dated 20th Jan 1888, Mr W H Brand, Examr of Account, is appointed to officiate as Examr of Public Works Accounts, Burma, during the absence on privilege leave of Lieut-Col H R Lamb Carey, SC, or until further orders.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

Notifications—Mr E J Martin, Asst Surveyor, 1st Grade, is granted privilege leave for 3 months, under Chapter X, Section 138 of the Civil Leave Code, from 7th inst.

Lieut-Col S H Cowan, SC, Offg Depy Supdt, 3rd Grade, is granted privilege leave for 3 months, under Chapter V, Sections 71 to 74 of the Civil Leave Code, from 4th Feb 1888, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself thereof.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Dr J E Baker, Medical Supdt, has been granted by the Director, Persian Telegraph, furlough for 2 years, under Sec 50, and subsidiary leave not exceeding 5 days, under Sec 64 (a) of the Civil Leave Code, from 15th Sept 1887, subject to confirmation by the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph.

Mr F T B Daniell, Supdt (Supy), has been granted by the Director, Persian Telegraph, furlough for 2 years, under Sec 50, and subsidiary leave not exceeding nine days, under Sec 64 (a) of the Civil Leave Code, from 20th Nov 1887, subject to confirmation by the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, JAN. 10.

3RD DRAGOON GUARDS.—Capt. Roger Kennedy Parke to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. F. M. Wardrop, promoted into the 12th Lancers.

7th Dragoon Guards.—Lieut.-Col. and Col William Robinson Truman, having completed four years' service in command of the Regiment, has been placed on half-pay.

14th Hussars.—Capt. Henry Wilmot Mitchell to be Adjutant, vice Capt. G. H. C. Hamilton, who has resigned that appointment.

Cavalry Depot.—Lieut.-Col. and Col. William Vesey Brownlow, C. B., having completed his period of service as Assistant-Commandant and Superintendent Riding Establishment, has been placed on half-pay. Col. the Hon. W. J. Stewart, from Lieutenant-Colonel, half-pay, to be Assistant Commandant and Superintendent of the Riding Establishment, vice Col. W. V. Brownlow, C. B.

Grenadier Guards.—Sir William James Farrer, Knt., Solicitor, resigns his Commission.

Scots Guards.—Lieut. John W. A. Drummond to be Regimental Adjutant, vice Major and Lieut.-Col. and Col. the Hon. F. C. Bridgeman, who has resigned that appointment.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICT.

Col. O. R. Middleton from Lieutenant-Colonel, half-pay, to be Colonel to command the 4th Regimental District (the King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment), vice Col. C. Eccles, who has vacated that appointment on retirement.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment).—Lieut. Edgar Dolphin to be Captain vice T. De la Rue, retired.

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment.—Lieut. Charles C. Leveson-Gower had been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The King's (Liverpool Regiment).—The undermentioned officers have been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps :—Lieut. M'Leod James Gordon ; Second Lieut. William Augustus Adams.

The Norfolk Regiment.—Lieut. A. P Bateman-Champain has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Suffolk Regiment.—The undermentioned Second Lieutenants have been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps :—Walter Creighton Blair ; Robert Burrell Unwin.

The Prince Albert's (Somerset Light Infantry).—Lieut. Robert Montresor Lowis has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment).—Lieut. Harry George Vialls to be Captain, vice J. H. Burke, deceased.

The East Yorkshire Regiment.—The restoration to the Establishment, vice Capt. P. A. M. Pearson, dated Sept. 2, 1887, and the subsequent re-seconding dated Dec. 21, 1887, of Capt. B. M. Hamilton, are cancelled.

The Royal Irish Regiment.—Lieut. James Law Sinclair has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment).—

Major Metcalfe S. Brownrigg retires on half-pay.

The Cheshire Regiment.—Lieut. Lewin Barlow Walton has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—Supernumerary Major Compton Norman to be Major, vice C. G. A. Mayhew, retired.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—Lieut. Jasper G. Mayne to be Captain, vice J. F.W. Charley, seconded ; Sergeant Richard Tulloch Triscott, from the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment), to be second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant A. M. Goodrich, promoted.

The East Surrey Regiment.—Second Lieut. Nathaniel J. H. Powell has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.—Capt. Arthur William Hammans to be Major, vice J. F. Ballard, retired ; Lieut. Henry Gage Morris to be Captain, vice E. J. Hollway, seconded.

The South Staffordshire Regiment.—Capt. George Albanus Williams to be Adjutant, vice Capt. C. G. Way, who has resigned that appointment. The undermentioned Second Lieutenants have been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps—John Robert B. G. Carter, G. Martin MacHutchin.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders).—Capt. George M. Munro retires on retired pay.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment.—Capt. Charles Edward Sawyer to be Major, vice F. H. Wheler, retired ; Lieut. Gerald A. Norcott to be Captain, vice C. E. Sawyer.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regiment).—Lieut. Charles Tarrant Swan has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment).—Lieut. Frederick B. Fanshawe to be Captain, vice O. J. Daniell, appointed Adjutant, 3rd and 4th Battalions.

The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry).—Capt. Lionel Dorling, having completed his period of service as Adjutant, has vacated that appointment.

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment).—Lieut. Alfred Carnac Watson has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Manchester Regiment.—Supernumerary Lieut. Herbert Lionel James, who has ceased to be a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant, vice J. H. A. Anderson, promoted.

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment).—Supernumerary Major Gerald James Paterson to be Major, vice E. R. S. Richardson, retired ; Lieut. Francis G. Neville has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers).—Lieut. Alexander Prest Housden has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders).—Lieut.-Col. and Col. Hans. G. Moore V. C., C. B., retires on retired pay.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers.—Lieut. Octavius William Carey has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps ; Sergeant-Major Ernest Augustus Knox to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice T. Beyton, retired.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—Lieut. Guy H. Gallenga to be Captain, in succession to Colonel F. W. Graham, retired.

2nd West India Regiment.—Capt. Adam Park retires from the service, receiving a gratuity ; Lieut. John Lees to be Adjutant, vice Lieut. R. Egerton, who has vacated that appointment.

Staff.—Col. H. H. Jones, from Lieutenant-Colonel, half-pay, Royal Engineers, to be a Colonel on the Staff for Royal Engineers, and to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, vice Col. W. C. Phillpotts, Royal Engineers, who is about to vacate that appointment ; Capt. and Brevet Major W. C. James, 2nd Dragoons, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, vice Major J. C. M. Pigott, Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regiment), whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire ; Capt. and Brevet Major C. S. B. Parsons, Royal Artillery ; to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Sir H. E. Wood, G. C. M. G., K. C. B., V. C., commanding the troops in the Eastern District ; Lieut. T. O. W. C. de Crespigny, 15th Hussars, to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-General A. J. M. Elliot, C. B., commanding the troops in the North British District.

Royal Military College.—Lieut.-Col. H. C. Reynolds, from half-pay, to be a Professor, vice Col. E. A. Anderson, who has been placed on the Retired List.

Staff College.—Lieut.-Col. W. Everett, C. M. G., half-pay, to be a Professor, vice Col. W. H. Richards, whose period of service has expired.

Chaplains' Department.—The Rev. John Francis Browne, Chaplain to the Forces, First Class, has been placed on retired pay.

Ordnance Store Department.—Assistant Commissary-General of Ordnance, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, T. J. Rawnsley has been placed on retired pay ; Deputy Assistant Commissary-General of Ordnance, with the honorary rank of Captain, A. N. St. Quintin, to be Assistant Commissary-General of Ordnance, with the honorary rank of Major, vice T. J. Rawnsley.

Half-Pay.—Major William Everett, C. M. G., from the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment), to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

BREVET.

The undermentioned Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels :—George F. Pengelley, Royal Marine Artillery ; Edward N. W. Holbrook, Royal Marine Light Infantry ; William H. Wells, Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. F. F. Daniell, retired pay, has been granted the honorary rank of Major General on retirement.

Lieut. L. Jones, Royal Engineers, to have the local rank of Captain in Ceylon, while commanding a company of the Eastern Battalion of Royal Engineers.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned Colonels, Madras, have been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List :—Henry Daniel Cloete, Thomas Wolrich Stansfield.

INDIAN LOCAL SERVICE.

Col. Edward John McNair, Bengal Infantry, to be Major-General.

A DISCOVERY IN ELECTRICITY.

ELECTRICITY, which has served so many purposes in Science and in the Arts, now promises to rescue civilisation from one of the most pressing difficulties which beset it. The Metropolitan Board are about to expend a sum of nearly or quite a million sterling in purifying the London sewage, so that the Thames shall be delivered from its present state of pollution. The process to be employed is of a chemical nature, and enormous works for the purpose of carrying out the project are in course of construction at Barking, to be followed by others of a similar nature at Crossness.

ELECTRICITY AND THE SEWAGE PROBLEM.

At this juncture a plan of an entirely novel character is being perfected, which has the appearance of dealing successfully not only with the whole sewage problem, but also to a large extent with the question of the water-supply of towns. The plan has been devised by Mr. William Webster, F. C. S., son of the well-known contractor who has had so large a share in executing the drainage works of the Metropolis. For certain reasons connected with the Patent Office, it would not be fair to the inventor to enter at present into all the details of his process, but certain results can be stated which will establish the importance of the undertaking. A current of electricity, produced either from cells and from a dynamo, is sent into the sewage, the transmission being effected through metallic electrodes. Instead of casting chemical ingredients into the sewage, the inventor adopts the plan of creating his chemicals in the sewage itself, by the action of the electric current on the electrodes and on the sewage.

SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENTS.

The effect is curious, and is well seen when the liquid is exposed to view in a glass vessel. An inky fluid, obtained from the Deptford pumping station of the Metropolitan Board, has all its particles set in a circulatory motion by the electric current, a kind of procession taking place from the top downwards and from the bottom upwards. The sum total of the movements consists in landing the suspended particles at the top of the liquid, thus exactly reversing the usual chemical process, which sends everything down in the form of a precipitate. The upward action is due to the presence of certain gases, at first extricated by the electric current, and afterwards mingling with the organic matter, so as to give buoyancy to the latter. By agitating the liquid, the gases can be sent off into the air, and the solid particles will then descend to form a precipitate, showing no tendency to permeate the fluid as before. But, as will be shown presently, there is no need to effect this precipitation. So prompt is the effect of the electric current, that in the space of twenty minutes a volume of opaque sewage becomes perfectly transparent, except at the top, where the organic matter collects in a semi-solid form. A sample which we saw thus treated presented at the close a somewhat milky aspect, apparently due in a large measure to the presence of chalk, the Deptford sewage being impregnated with the water-supply of the Kent Company, derived from deep wells in the chalk formation. Some portion of the cloud might also be occasioned by suspended clay. But the tint was slight, and the contrast exhibited before and after treatment was of a most striking character. It should be added that no offensive odour was perceptible.

WHAT THE NEW PROCESS CAN DO.

It is claimed for this process that it effects the removal of all the solids in suspension in the sewage, and also the greater part of the matters in solution. In actual practice on the working scale, the separated portion floating at the top of the sewage can be run off by one channel, and the clear water beneath by another. Mr. W. Webster has carried his experiments beyond the mere bounds of the laboratory, but is anxious for a more extended test, so as to establish the character of his process beyond doubt. Of course, the element of finance comes in. For this purpose certain data are already available, and these are so far of an encouraging nature. From the results already obtained, it is calculated that the cost of the electric current for treating the entire volume of the London sewage, North and South, would be about twenty-five thousand pounds per annum. This sum represents the working expenses, and compares with the cost of the chemicals employed by the Metropolitan Board in their treatment of the sewage. The annual outlay for chemicals when the plant comes into full operation is expected to be eighteen thousand pounds for lime and iron, and twelve thousand pounds for permanganic acid, thus making a total of thirty thousand pounds per annum. Accordingly, so far as estimates go, there is a balance in favour of the electric method. But in the latter instance there is the advantage of a purer effluent as also of a quicker process.

THE METROPOLITAN SCHEME.

It may be asked, what is to become of all the expensive works now in course of construction at the Barking outfall if the chemical method is at the last moment to be superseded by another of an entirely new character ? Is the contract sum of four hundred and six thousand pounds to be absolutely thrown away ? Happily, the contingency is not quite so bad as this. Mr. Webster's plan after all, is partly chemical in its action, only it happens that the chemical process is set up by the electric current. Tanks will be required for the reception of the sewage, and much of the Barking plant will be of service in connection with the new process. The most urgent question is that which has reference to Crossness. The tenders for the works at that spot have not yet been invited, but the plans are understood to be complete. If the electric method is discovered to be preferable to the chemical, the Crossness works ought to be constructed in strict conformity with the requirements of the former. A peculiar feature to be contemplated is the very small addition which the electric method makes to the solid residuum. No chemicals are introduced into the sewage, except the small quantity thrown off from the electrodes. This may be reckoned at a grain per gallon, amounting, in the immense volume of the London sewage, to ten tons per day. But the chemical method requires rather more than three and a half grains of lime, and one grain of proto-sulphate of iron, besides the permanganic acid. The lime thus represents thirty-seven tons per day, and as the solids in the precipitated matter are always accompanied by an enormous quantity of water, every ton added to the former is multiplied in the quantity which has to be dealt with in the form of "sludge." There will, therefore, be much less to remove in the semi-solid form by the electric method than by ordinary chemical treatment, although the former extricates all the solids in suspension. To remove the sludge produced by the chemical plan hitherto approved, the Metropolitan Board contemplate building five steamships, costing sixteen thousand pounds each (one being already afloat), unless in the meantime the farmers show a disposition to receive the sludge for the purpose of fructifying their crops. The sludge produced by the electric process will have the advantage of possessing some of the ammonia previously held in solution, and will be so much the more valuable.

A DUBLIN SCANDAL.

IN the London Chancery Division—before Mr Justice Kay—the case of Whyte-Melville *v.* Whyte-Melville came on for hearing. The action was brought by the Hon. Charlotte Higginson Whyte-Melville, the widow of the novelist, to set aside a settlement made on April 20, 1886, on her marriage with the defendant, the Rev. Henry Peter Higginson Whyte-Melville, and asking that the defendant might be ordered to restore all the securities obtained from the plaintiff by the defendant, on the ground that the marriage was invalid, the defendant having at the time of his marriage a wife living ; or, in the alternative, that it might be declared that the agreement and property were obtained by fraud and undue influence, and for an injunction and receiver. The property assigned by the plaintiff to defendant under this settlement for his own absolute use and benefit amounted in value to £20,000. The marriage took place, and the property was assigned by the plaintiff to the defendant, but on the plaintiff discovering, as she alleged, that the defendant had a wife living, she brought this action on the 13th September, 1887. An order was made *ex parte* to Mr. Justice Kekewich in chambers for an interim injunction to restrain the defendant from parting with any of the property. The plaintiff alleged that between the 13th September and the day fixed for the motion to continue the injunction, pressure was brought to bear upon her by or on behalf of the defendant to induce her to stay the action in order to avoid publicity and scandal, and the pain that would have resulted to members of her family from the publicity that in all probability would have been given to the proceedings. Under the pressure and upon the strict promise of the defendant that he would thereafter live a respectable and reputable life, she agreed to settle the action upon certain terms. The plaintiff alleged that at the time of signing the deed settling the action the defendant was carrying on an intrigue with a young unmarried lady, and on the 21st December, 1887, he gave the father of the young lady into custody on a charge of attempting to shoot him. That case was fully reported in the newspapers, causing the publicity and scandal the plaintiff had endeavoured to avoid. On the 31st of December an order was made restraining the defendant until after the 11th January, 1888, from dealing with the securities, and appointing an interim receiver, and directed the defendant to deliver up the securities to the receiver. This was a motion to continue the order. Mr. Graham Hastings, Q. C., and Mr. Ingden for the plaintiff, said that they had not been able to discover the whereabouts of the defendant. The last information was that obtained from the newspaper reports of the Dublin case. The defendant had, however, been served under an order for substituted service. The defendant did not appear. Mr. Justice Kay made an order of December 31st, 1887.

THE MAKING OF GOOD WORKMEN.

ACCORDING to the most recent official statistics, the system of technical education in Belgium includes 35 industrial and professional schools, 45 apprenticeship workshops, a Mining School at Mons, and a superior Institute of Commerce at Antwerp, besides a variety of public classes specially designed to meet the exigencies of particular industries. The technical schools may be divided into two general categories—industrial schools and professional schools—each responding to a distinct and definite object. As described in a recently published departmental report, the object of the industrial school is "to give to the workman such scientific instruction as he cannot obtain in the workshop, to develop his intelligence by teaching him something of the general laws which govern the transformations of the raw material, in order to gradually enfranchise him from the tyranny of routine, and so furnish him with the means of augmenting the economic value of his labour, and ameliorating his own material condition." The professional school pursues a different end, which is thus described :—"Without neglecting to supply the future workman with such theoretical knowledge as may be useful to him in the exercise of his profession, these schools aim principally at teaching him the practical part of his trade ; their object, in short, is to form the workman." We have on the one hand, a system of elementary scientific instruction, more or less directly applied to different trades and industries ; and, on the other hand, elementary scientific instruction combined with apprenticeship. In the professional schools manual training forms part of the programme ; in the industrial schools it does not. Of professional schools for boys, so understood, there is but a small number in Belgium. There seems to be a pretty general agreement that it is best to instruct the workmen theoretically in school, and teach him the practical part of his trade in the workshop. As a matter of fact, of the thirty-five technical schools subsidised by the State there is only one —that of Tournay—in which a complete technical education, theoretical and practical, is given.

APPRENTICESHIP SCHOOLS.

Since 1861, the apprenticeship schools have taken their place as permanent institutions in the technical education of the country. They are very simply installed, and the teaching is, above all, practical. Pupils are admitted at the age of twelve. Every day they receive one hour's oral instruction in Flemish and arithmetic, and the master who directs the atelier is obliged to teach the theory as well as the practice of weaving.* The course of instruction usually extends over three years ; but, when the accommodation admits, the pupils are encouraged to continue to work at the atelier. The apprentices have always been paid for their labour, the wages ranging on the average from 8d. to 10d. per day. For 1884, which was a fair average year, the general expense of the forty-five ateliers amounted to 69,754 francs (£2790), or an average of £62 per atelier and £3 per pupil. These expenses are borne by the State, the province, and the commune in the following proportions :—The State, 54 per cent; the province, 13 per cent. ; the commune, 33 per cent.

WHAT THEY HAVE DONE.

For some time past these establishments have been on the decrease. Since 1879 fourteen ateliers have been suppressed, and no new one has been founded. In some instances, schools were suppressed, on the ground of defective organisation and inadequate services ; in others they were allowed to lapse because they were deemed no longer necessary to meet a local want. The services these institutions have rendered may be gauged from the following figures :—Down to 1858 they had sent out 16,839 "formed workmen," and by 1867 the number had been increased by 10,534. In 1884 the number of apprentices enrolled was, in West Flanders, 641 ; in East Flanders, 224 ; and in the province of Namur, 54. Of these 919 pupils, 458 went out as formed workmen in the course of the year. On leaving the atelier each pupil receives a certificate of good behaviour and capacity—provided, of course, that he has proved himself worthy of this reward. By misconduct or notable incapacity he forfeits not only his certificate, but also a certain proportion of his wages, which is kept back till the expiration of his apprenticeship.

THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL PAYMENT.

The programme of the Industrial School comprises, generally speaking, drawing, with its applications ; geometry, arithmetic, book-keeping, physics, chemistry, mechanics, hygienics, and political economy. The course of elementary scientific instruction is necessarily modified according to the peculiar requirements of particular localities ; it is adapted as far as possible in every commune to the various industries there exercised. In certain districts, for example, it is made to include metallurgy, the theory of stone-cutting, mining, construction, weaving, dyeing, the applications of electricity, the management of steam engines, and so on. "The instruction that the workman acquires in these schools," says the Ministerial report, "exercises a very great influence upon his future." It appeals to every class of workmen, and is given, as a rule, in the evening, when the day's work in factories and ateliers is over. Even Sunday is utilised, however, for the benefit of those who are unable, on account of distance or for other reasons, to attend the week-day classes.

Pupils are received at the age of twelve or fourteen years, according to the district. Unless in some exceptional instances, fourteen would seem to be considered the more suitable age. To secure admission every applicant must pass an examination in reading, writing, and arithmetic. Without these indispensable qualifications it is impossible to follow intelligently the explanations of the professors, and applicants who fail to give satisfactory proof of their efficiency in the three R's are relegated to the adult evening classes until they have reached the requisite standard. Great importance is attached to drawing, which is all done from objects. Teaching by copy-book has been completely abandoned, and with the most satisfactory results.

THE COST.

The total cost of the thirty-five industrial schools in Belgium for 1884 was 566,282 francs (£22,651). being at the rate of £647 per school, and about two guineas per pupil. This expense is borne by the State, the provinces, and the communes in the following proportion :—The State, 38 per cent. ; the provinces, 16 per cent. ; and the communes (which have various foundations and other resources at their disposal), 46 per cent. These figures include the cost of four professional schools—one for boys and three for girls—which are much more expensive establishments. They represent a sum of 144,145 francs £(5766), being an average outlay of about £6, 12*s*. per pupil. The population of these schools, according to the latest return procurable—that for 1884—is 10,704 ; being 9137 for the industrial schools and 867 for the professional schools. Since 1879 there has been a total increase of 2417 pupils. There are 364 professors, and in 1884 the number of certificates of capacity earned was 384

THE RUSSIAN SPY SYSTEM.

RUSSIA'S spy organization in foreign countries, concerning which so many romances have been written, is far less effective than is generally supposed, if we may credit the statements of a correspondent, who gives the following account of it :—

It is divided into two sections, one of which is devoted to international questions and to foreign affairs, while the other, and far more important, is entrusted with the surveillance of the Czar's own subjects abroad. The agents belonging to the former of these two departments are frequently well known, and in some cases make no secret of their relations to the Imperial Chancellerie at St. Petersburg.

MDME DE NOVIKOFF.

Among the best known of these is undoubtedly Mdme. de Novikoff, a lady who, without good looks or much social standing, was clever enough to ingratiate herself to such an extent with several of the leading statesmen and principal newspaper editors in London that the whole course of Great Britain's policy abroad was effected thereby at certain critical moments. On the continent the work of the Czar's agents is attended with far less difficulty. There are but few foreigners who are impervious to the attractions of a "bit of ribbon," and it certainly would afford instructive reading if a list were compiled of the Russian decorations which have been distributed during the past ten years at the French Prefecture de Police alone.

THE UNOFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVE IN PARIS.

Who at Paris does not know the agreeable and plausible marquis—who, since the departure of Princess Lise Troubetskoi, has been the "correspondent" in the French metropolis of the Imperial Chancellerie? Married to a charming woman whose first husband held high rank in the Russian civil service, he occupies a most delightful house in one of the streets leading off Champs Elysees. His establishment is rich and luxurious, notwithstanding the fact that neither he nor his wife have any private fortune of their own, and his salons are thronged with French functionaries of every rank and importance. Few are aware of his origin or to what nationality he in reality belongs. That is a secret which he has successfully concealed hitherto from the vulgar public under the disguise of an Italian title purchased some years ago at Rome. It is asserted that his reports are admirable narratives of the passing events of Europe, with mature and profound calculations upon their bearings on one another. Every French statesman or official of any importance is dissected for the benefit of the Imperial Chancellerie with an exactitude which would be rather startling to the subjects of his notes.

MDME. BLAVATSKY IN INDIA.

For many years Mdme. Blavatsky, the high priestess of theosophy, acted as secret agent of the Russian Government in India, and under the guise of esoteric Buddhism carried on an extensive Russian propaganda among the native rajahs and feudatory princes. Lord Dufferin, however, soon had his attention drawn toward her proceedings, and measures were specially adopted to check her political activity. As for Berlin and New York, so many of the Austrian and German Government officials of every rank have married Russian wives that the Imperial Chancelleries at St. Petersburg is always furnished with intelligence from both countries.

RUSSIANS ABROAD.

The section of the Imperial Chancellerie charged with the surveillance of the Czar's subjects abroad is a much vaster organisation and conducted on far more secret lines. In order to realise its extent it is sufficient to point out that in the year 1884 no less than 890,318 Russians crossed the western frontier of the empire for the purpose of paying a more or less prolonged visit to foreign countries. In the following year the numbers had increased to 920,563. Now, it is no exaggeration to assert that every one of these travellers was subject to almost the same amount of surveillance abroad as at home ; that every movement was noted, every remark reported. It may be taken for granted that at least half of the nine hundred thousand and odd Russians who crossed the frontier were engaged in watching and spying the other half. Every true and faithful subject of the Czar is bound to report to the Imperial Chancellerie anything that may seem to him to be amiss in the conduct and conversation of his fellow-travellers or companions, no matter how trivial it may be, very much the same as is the case in communities of Jesuit novitiates. One result of all this is that it is very unusual to hear a Russian of social or official standing talk badly about any of his contrymen.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

	Maximum Rates Rs.	a.	p.
DAILY PRICES—BEEF—			
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb........	0	3	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb..........	0	2	6
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0	2	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	1	6
Beefsteak (under part), per lb.........	0	5	0
Do. (round), per lb..............	0	1	3
Meat for soup, per lb.	0	1	3
Shins, large, each	0	4	0
Do. small, each.........................	0	3	6
Tongues, fresh, each	0	4	0
Do. salt, each........................	0	7	6
Suet, 1st sort, each........................	0	6	0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0	3	6
Liver, each	0	3	0
Heart, each..	0	1	6
Kidneys, each	0	1	0
Marrow Bones, each	0	1	0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb..................	0	1	9
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0	1	6
Oxtail, each..	0	2	6
Sirloin, per lb..	0	3	6
Fore Ribs, each	0	3	6
Beef Salt, English	0	7	0
SUGAR—			
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer......................	0	13	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer......................	0	10	0
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer..........	0	3	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer...........	0	2	6
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer............	0	1	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer......	0	1	3
Do. do. brown, per seer.........	0	1	3
Do. Mauritius, per seer..............	0	1	6
Tea, Hill, per lb................................	0	14	0
Do. 1st sort, per lb............................	0	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb............................	0	8	0
Sago, per seer......................................	0	1	9
BREAD—			
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each...........	0	1	9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each............	0	1	6
Do. brown, each	0	2	0
Flour, Wheat, per seer..........................	0	1	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer......	0	1	0
Bolong, 1st, sort per seer	0	1	3
Do. 2nd sort, per seer...................	0	1	0
Biscuits, Poona, per lb..........................	0	5	0
Do. Bombay, per lb	0	3	6
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb.............	0	4	0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer	0	6	8
Bajri, Rice, per lb.................................	0	0	6
FRUITS—			
Pineapple, large, each	0	12	0
Do. Small per each.........................	0	8	0
Pomeloes, large, each..........................	1	0	0
Do. small, each.................................	0	8	0
Guavas, large, per dozen......................	0	8	0
Do. small, per dozen..........................	0	4	0
Orange, large, per dozen......................	1	8	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	12	0
Grapes, white, per seer.......................	0	8	0
Melons, water, large, each	1	8	0
Plantains, large, red, per dozen..........	0	6	0
Do. small, red, per dozen.........	0	4	0
Do. large, yellow, per dozen....	0	8	0
Do. small, yellow, per dozen....	0	2	0
Limes, sweet, per dozen	1	0	0
Do. sour, per dozen	0	1	0
Pomegranate, Muscat, per doz.	4	8	0
Do. Bombay, per doz.	1	0	0
Mangoes, Payree, per dozen.............	6	0	0
Figs, Poona, per dozen	0	10	0
Apples, Cashmere, per dozen	2	0	0
Do. Verona, per dozen..................	0	12	0
Flowers, mixed, per bunch	0	1	6
Chekoos per dozen	1	2	0
Peaches, per dozen	0	8	0
Moosoombees Poona, per doz.	1	8	0
VEGETABLES—			
Potatoes, Mahableshwar small, per md.	2	8	0
Do. do. do per seer.........	0	1	0
Do. do. small per maund..	2	8	0
Do. Poona or Surat, large, per maund	1	12	0
Do. do. do. per seer	0	6	6
Do. small, per maund................	1	0	0
Kurrachee, Middling size, per maund	2	0	0
Do. do. per seer	0	0	9
Yams, white, per seer	0	0	6
Do. red, per seer	0	0	6
Onions, per seer..................................	0	0	3
Cabbages, large, each	0	6	0
Do. small, each	0	3	0
Cauliflowers, large, each	0	6	0
Do. small, each..................................	0	3	0
Carrots, per seer..................................	0	0	3
Cellery, large, each................................	0	1	9
Lettuces, each...	0	0	6
Beet, large, each......................................	0	1	6
Do. small, each	0	0	9
Radishes, white, per dozen..................	0	2	0
Do. red, per dozen	0	0	6
Tomatoes, per seer	0	0	0
Green Peas, per seer	0	1	6
French Beans, per seer...........................	0	1	6
Knol Khol, per dozen	0	12	0
Brinjals, Nagpur, per seer	0	0	4
Do. Bombay, per doz	0	9	0
Pumpkins, large, each	0	8	0
Do. small, each	0	6	0
Cucumbers, per doz.	0	1	0
Artichoke, per seer	0	1	0
Beans, double, per seer	0	2	0
Parsley, per small bunch	0	0	3
Cocoanuts, whole, per 100	5	0	0
Do. shelled, per maund...........	8	12	0
Betelnut, per maund..............................	5	0	0
Do. leaf, per 100	0	2	6
Sweet Potatoes, per seer	0	0	9
Cocoanuts, Jungbohar, per 100	6	4	0
GRAIN—			
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	4	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	4	0
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra	3	12	0
Gram, Jambooser, per phurra.............	4	4	0
Do. Ghautee, per phurra	4	0	0
Do. Dall, per phurra.........................	4	8	0
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra ...	2	8	0
Oorced Ghoghary	3	8	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	5	4	0
Mutt, Ghantee, per phurra	3	4	0
Do. Cutch, per phurra	3	8	0
Bajree, Ghautee, per phurra	3	8	0
Do. Bhownuggur, per phurra..............	4	4	0
Rice, Jerasal, 1st sort..........................	6	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra........	6	0	0
Do. Common, per phurra ...	4	4	0
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, pr. phurra	5	4	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, pr. phurra	4	4	0
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per phurra	1	8	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurr..	1	2	0
Barley (new), per phurra....................	2	10	0
Do. (old) do.	2	6	0
Oats, per phurra.......................................	4	4	6
Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo, per phurra	2	12	0
Linseed Oil, country, per phurra......	4	4	0
PICKLES, COUNTRY—			
Mango, per seer..	0	1	0
Lime, per seer..	0	1	0
Mixed, per seer...	0	0	6
Papads, large, per seer	0	1	3
Do. small, per seer.......................	0	1	3
Salt, 1st sort, per seer........................	0	0	6
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Do. pounded, per seer	0	1	6
PORK (FRESH AND SALT)—			
Pigs, (Roasted), each	3	8	0
Do. Head, per lb	0	2	0
Sausages, per lb	0	4	0
Bacon, per lb..	0	4	0
Pigfeet, Salt or Fresh, per set	0	6	0
Do. Lard, per lb	0	6	0
Pork, Salt, English..................................	0	12	0
Boiled Lard, per lb..................................	0	5	0

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Heidsick's Dry Monopole	.. 60 0	,, 63 0

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Niersteiner	,, 19 0	.. ...
Leibfrauenmilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	,, ...
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
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St. Julien Medoc	,, 14 0	—
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Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0	...
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	,, 21 0	—

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	Per doz. qts.	Per doz. pts
Bass & Co's. Light Bitter Ale	Rs. 6 6	4 6
Bavarian Export Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. [illegible]
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	,, 6 0	,, 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	.. 5 4	,, 3 4

ITALIAN WINES.

Vino Grignolino	,, 14 0	..
,, Barbera	,, 14 0	..

SUNDRIES.

French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	—
Italian do. Finest	,, 18 0	..
Finest Kummel	,, 30 0	...
Chartreuse, Yellow	,, 63 0	..
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 2½ to 3½	Rs. 0 11	per lb.

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		Rs. a
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter, finest, extra quality	½ lb. tin at	0 9
	1 do.	1 0
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	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin.
Asparagus	Rs. 2 [illegible]	Re. 1 8
Celery	,, ...	,, 0 10
French Beans	,, ...	,, 0 10
Peas for Soup	,, —	,, 0 10
Young Carrots	,, —	,, 0 10
Spinage in Water	,, ..	,, 0 10
Mushrooms	,, ..	,, 0 12
White Cabbage	,, ...	,, 0 12
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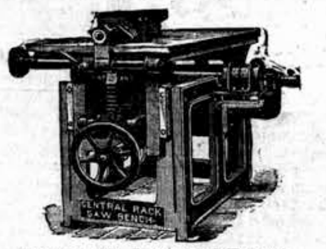

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THIS SILVER SOLUTION, without the aid of a battery, PLATES with pure METALLIC SILVER articles of Copper, Brass, German-silver, Brittania-metal, &c., &c., by SIMPLE RUBBING. Useful also for cleaning instantaneously GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, imparting to these the lustre of diamond.

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THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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Poorness of Blood

No one should be without

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of Iron, cinchona

& of soluble meat

Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

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infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs, Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou). Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

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of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaïba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

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of Anti-Bilious Remedies

Dr GUILLIÉ'S Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine **Dr Guillié's Elixir** and **Pills** bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

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The only Hygienic Disinfectant

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SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

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Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours

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CURED BY THE

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Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

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ALL ILLNESSES

for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

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The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession

Awarded various Medals

DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning.
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Many **Testimonials** received

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Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia,** taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

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None other allowed in the Hospitals

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BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS.

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FIVE GOLD MEDALS.

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The SWEETEST, WHITEST, and most DIGESTIBLE.

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For the Manufacture of Transparent Block Ice or for all Refrigerating Purposes on the Anhydrous Ammonia Absorption System.

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MADE BY THIS SYSTEM, AMMONIA WILL ABSTRACT NEARLY SIX TIMES AS MUCH HEAT AS ETHER UNDER SIMILAR CONDITIONS.

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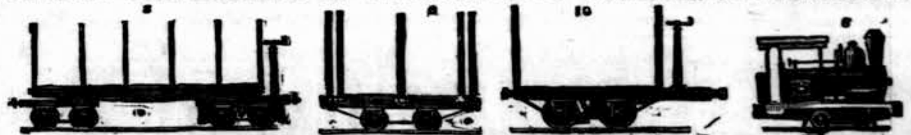

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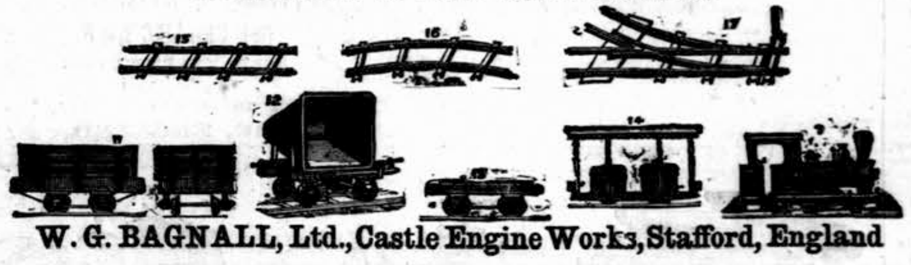

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EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

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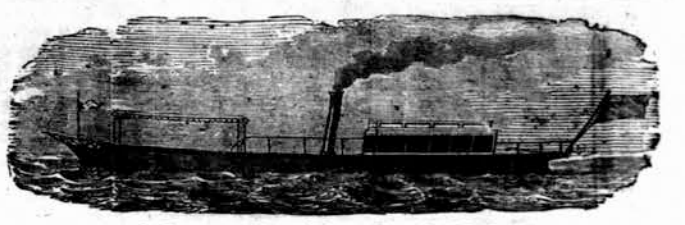

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HORSES! HORSES! Arrival of the Best Batches of Arab and Persian Horses per s.s. "King Arthur" and s.s. "Arabia" from Bussorah and Bushire.

Immediate attention of Racing Gentlemen and Horse-Breeders is earnestly requested to inspect several Fresh Batches of superior HIGH-CASTE ARAB HORSES, consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Ponies and Galloways, &c.; also a large number of Big Persian Horses. No. 505, Bhendy Bazaar Commission Stable, Bombay, 26th December, 1887.

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BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

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Small Set Rs. 25. Large Set Rs. 50.

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A MARVEL OF CHEAPNESS AND EXCELLENCE

A DINNER SERVICE in best stone China.

A BREAKFAST and TEA SERVICE in Porcelain.

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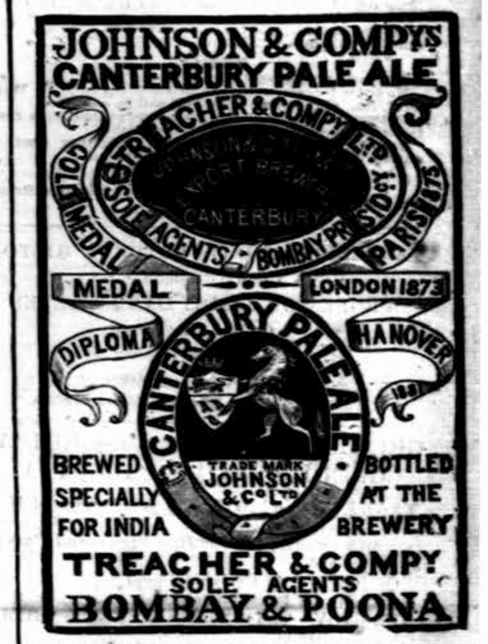

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